The War Will Put an End
To Anglo-American
Imperialism

Nippon Times

Fight for Oppressed Asia's
Rights, For Her Freedom
and Light!

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FILIPINO PARTY ARRIVES HERE; OFFERS THANKS

Leader Guinto of Group Grateful to Japan for Guidance in Shaping P.I. Destiny

GROUP TO STUDY NIPPON

Members Call on Prime Minister on First Day in Capital —Worship at Shrines

"As we set foot on this capital of the great Empire of Japan, liberator of Oriental countries, we are happy to present our respects and thanks to the people of this country, who are today guiding and helping us in shaping the destiny of the Philippines toward her independence," declared Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila, heading the first Filipino Inspection Party to Japan, which arrived here on Tuesday morning.

"We are 19 Government officials sent here by the Philippine Executive Commission, through the kindness and generosity of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines," he added, "to observe and study the Japanese people, their ways of living, their spirit of sacrifice, their national economy, their political life and the sources of their strength during this great war in which the whole of East Asia is now engaged. We deeply appreciate this opportunity afforded us to make this tour of observation.

"Because we are convinced that the means employed by the Japanese people in the prosecution of this war are efficient and effective as shown by the successive victories of Japanese arms, we are anxious to learn from their example.

"It is our earnest desire to fully collaborate with the Japanese Empire and follow her guidance in the execution of her noble intention to emancipate the Orient from Anglo-American domination and to create a sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia."

Welcomed at Station

The party arrived at Tokyo Station at 9:21 a.m., where the members were welcomed by Itaro Mizuno, Chief of the Southern Regions Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Foreign Office, Shozo Murata, Highest Adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippines, and numerous persons who were formerly in Manila as representatives of banks and business houses.

From the station the party immediately proceeded to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to bow their profound respects. From there the members went to the Dai Iti Hotel, their quarters while in Tokyo, and in the afternoon the entire party called on Prime Minister Tojo at his official residence. Later, representatives of the party called at the Navy Ministry, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the Foreign Office. Meanwhile, the rest of the party worshipped at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines. In the evening the party members attended a dinner given by the Philippines Society.

The following is the program for the Filipino party during its stay in Tokyo (to be carried out together with the Burmese party):

June 16:	8:30 a.m. visit the Morinaga Candy Company at Tsurumi.
	11 a.m. visit the Military Preparatory Academy.
	3:30 p.m. visit the House of Representatives.
June 17:	9 a.m. visit the Nissan Auto Company's Yokohama Plant.
	2 p.m. visit the Nagata-cho National School.
	4 p.m. visit the Mainichi Shimbun offices.
	6 p.m. attend dinner given by Mainichi Shimbun.
	7 p.m. attend Toho Theater.
June 18:	Leave Ueno Station at 9 a.m. to visit Naval Air Units at Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura.
	6 p.m. attend dinner given by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at the Greater East Asia Hall.
June 19:	9 a.m. visit Tokyo Imperial University and university's hospital.
	2:30 p.m. visit Mitsubishi's machinery plant.
	6 p.m. attend dinner given by War Vice-Minister.
June 20:	9:30 a.m. visit Tachikawa Aircraft Plant.
	Leave Tokyo in the afternoon.

Sonobe Made Administrator

Dr. Ichiro Sonobe, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, was appointed Chief Civil Administrator in naval service, it was disclosed on Tuesday.

Prime Minister Greets Filipinos

Members of the Philippine inspection party who arrived in Nippon's capital Tuesday morning, the same afternoon called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to pay their respects. In the photo above, the Prime Minister is seen greeting Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila and the leader of the party.

WAR AT SEA, IN AIR CONTINUED BY AXIS

173 Planes Blasted; 19 Warships Sunk or Damaged; Merchantmen Destroyed

Domei

ROME, June 14.—Continuing their air and sea warfare with unrelented fury, the Axis forces destroyed a total of 173 enemy planes, either in aerial combats or by anti-aircraft fire, and sank or damaged 19 anti-Axis warships during the one-week period beginning June 7 and ending June 13, it was learned here today.

The brilliant war results are given below in detail:

Enemy warplanes downed in aerial combats:	
Over Mediterranean Sea	56
Over Italy	8
Over Germany	40
Total	104
Enemy warplanes downed by anti-aircraft fires:	
Over Mediterranean Sea	15
Over Italy	14
Over Germany and Atlantic Ocean	40
Total	69
Enemy warship sunk:	
By an Italian navy submarine	1
Enemy warship damaged:	
By the Italian navy in the Mediterranean Sea:	
Unascertained type	1
By the Luftwaffe in the Mediterranean Sea:	
Cruisers	3
Minor vessels	14
Enemy landing boats sunk:	
By the Luftwaffe in the Mediterranean Sea	14
Total	32
Tonnage of enemy merchantmen sunk:	
By the German U-boats in the Atlantic Ocean	43,000
By the Luftwaffe in the Mediterranean Sea	8,000
Enemy merchantmen damaged:	
By the Italian air forces in the Mediterranean Sea:	
5,000-ton class	1
3,000-ton class	1
Others	4
By the German air forces in the Mediterranean Sea	6
By the German U-boats in the Atlantic Ocean	2

Knox Takes Over Factory

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was ordered by a special decree issued by President Roosevelt today to take over the Howers Bearing Company on ground that the firm has not made satisfactory showing in filling the important military contract for the manufacture of naval supplies. The presidential decree contended that the poor showing is due to the lack of efficient management, and until the firm can attain satisfactory output, the Navy Department will control it.

Food Self-Sufficiency In Mindanao Island Being Contemplated

Domei

DAVAO, June 15.—The Mindanao branch of the Military Administration in the Philippines, is now carrying out many plans to make the island self-sufficient in foodstuffs and at the same time secure enough foodstuffs to export to other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Stress is now being placed on making Lanao, Cotabato and Agusan provinces, rice-producing centers. In Cotabato, work in extending paddy-fields, disseminating superior species of rice plant, encouraging two crops a year and better method of cultivation have been already started. The new moves in Cotabato have been progressing very smoothly with the cooperation by the Moro tribesmen. The province is expected to attain its aims in three years.

U.S. PLANS TO GET ARGENTINE FOODS

But Chances of Success Are Doubtful

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—Under pressure of the serious food dearth problem in the United States that has been further aggravated with the dark and gloomy prospect that the crop yield for this year will probably be the worst in three years, the United States is desperately scheming to ameliorate the food situation with imports from Argentina, one of the largest food-producing countries in South America.

However, various circumstances impede the possibility of the United States gaining the assistance from Argentina.

In the first place, farmlands in Argentina were drained by a recent severe drought which made the land extremely arid. The problem of shortages in farm implements and fertilizers will not permit cultivation. The lack of shipping bottoms is also a grave problem for the transportation of the products. As for meat products, the lack of adequate refrigeration facilities makes it impossible to ship the perishable commodity.

NAVY MAKES APPOINTMENT

Rear-Admiral Hisashi Mito to Head Personnel Bureau

Rear-Admiral Hisashi Mito has been appointed new chief of the Navy Ministry's Personnel Bureau, the Navy Ministry officially announced at 12 p.m. on Tuesday.

The announcement read as follows:

Rear-Admiral Hisashi Mito is hereby announced as the new chief of the Navy Ministry's Personnel Bureau succeeding Rear-Admiral Tasuku Nakazawa, who has been named to another important post.

ITALIANS RESOLVED TO CRUSH ENEMIES

Rome Journal Declares Fall Of Pantelleria Island Roused People's Morale

Domei

ROME, June 14.—The fall of the Pantelleria and Lampedusa islands into enemy hands has aroused the morale of the Italian nation.

In this connection, the Popolo d'Italia, one of the leading Rome journals, declared that the loss of Pantelleria Island has made the Italian people further strengthen their determination to fight the war to the bitter end.

With regard to the possible invasion of the Sicily and Sardinia islands and of the Italian mainland by anti-Axis forces, a radio commentator declared from the Rome Broadcasting Station that because there is plenty of drinking water in the homeland, enemy forces, if they attempt landing operations, will only repeat the unsuccessful landing at Gallipoli in the last World War.

In the meantime, the Corriere della Sera, a Milan newspaper, stated:

"If and when the anti-Axis forces advance farther to the north, all the Italian people, whether they may be combatants or non-combatants, will form one solid body and fight against the invaders."

EMPEROR ASKS ABOUT DETAILS ON DIET BILLS

Kaya Awed by Imperial Solicitude for Welfare of Those Changing Occupations

REPORTED ON MONDAY

Smoothness of Operation of Wartime Finances Assured by Minister

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya Tuesday expressed much emotion over the gracious solicitude His Majesty the Emperor signified in regard to the welfare of the people who will change their occupations as a result of the enterprise adjustment to be undertaken to strengthen industrial priorities, when on Monday afternoon, Mr. Kaya reported to the Throne on the budgetary and other plans to be presented to the current session of the Diet.

Commanded by His Imperial Majesty to wait upon Him Mr. Kaya proceeded to the Palace at 4:30 p.m. Monday and made a report on the supplementary budget, business enterprise adjustment bill and bill governing the disposal of enterprise adjustment funds. Ever thoughtful as to the well-being of the humblest of His subjects, His Imperial Majesty especially questioned the Finance Minister concerning the Government measures to assure the livelihood of those people changing occupations as a result of the enterprise adjustment, operation of the wartime finances, absorption of public bonds and the like. The Finance Minister made a detailed report on these matters and retired from the Palace much moved by His august benignity.

At 1 p.m. Tuesday, Mr. Kaya told newspapermen:

"When I made a report to His Majesty the Emperor yesterday on the supplementary budget and other bills now before the Diet, His Imperial Majesty graciously commanded me to explain the Government measures for the welfare of those changing their occupations on account of the business enterprise adjustment, and in regard to the operation of the wartime finances, absorption of public bonds and other questions relating to public finance and money. I reported to His Imperial Majesty that the Government has included in the supplementary budget the necessary appropriations for the welfare of the occupation-changers and other measures and that in regard to the absorption of public bonds and other financial measures the cooperation of the people through their savings is assuring smoothness in operation. I submitted to His Imperial Majesty the Government policy of continuing the concentration of the material and labor power of the nation. I retired from the Palace much awed by the profundity of His Imperial Majesty's solicitude for the effect of the industrial adjustment on the living of the people and in regard to the operation of wartime finances."

Cabinet Decides Labor Medal for Merit Can Be Awarded to All Sorts of People

Practically all sorts of people and organizations in the Empire can aspire to be the recipients of the Medal of Merit for Labor under the regulations governing the order as revised at the Cabinet council on Tuesday.

The people who are barred from the honor are judicial officials, religionists, hospital workers, persons concerned in medical arrangements, authors, artists, and maid servants.

The realization that like factory and mine workers any people who have rendered meritorious services to the State in any field of endeavor have a right to be honored by the Government was behind the action of the Cabinet in changing the regulations governing the order which was first established in September last year and which was conferred for the first time on the last Kigensetsu, February 11 of this year, on a group of 80 people who had served with distinction in the factories, mines, and like places of work.

The principal fields of activity which have been included in the list of those in which the workers and organization can hope to receive the medal are alluvial mining, engineering, earth and pebble gathering, agriculture, forestry cattle-breeding, fishing and agriculture.

The medal for instance will be conferred on seamen who have performed their duties on a transport in trouble, on members of the volunteer air defense corps who have seen to a smooth distribution of foodstuffs in an aerial raid, on farmers who have shown a keen interest in marketing their rice crop, on the presidents, [illegible]ectors, and managers of compan[illegible] which have contributed toward [illegible] enhancement of the nation's productive power.

The revised regulations make a distinction between the order and the certificate of merit which has hitherto invariably accompanied the order. The order will be for individuals and the certificate for organizations. There will be the end of the arrangement for the conferment of the honor on Kigensetsu. The conferment will be made by the various Ministers interested at convenient times. The Communications Minister, for instance, is thinking of awarding the medal to deserving men and organizations under his jurisdiction on the coming Sea Commemoration Day which falls on July 20. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister hopes to honor persons in agriculture some time this fall when the rice plants will be bearing fruit.

His Majesty Is Pleased to Grant Audience to 9 Returning Generals

4 Lieutenant-Generals and 5 Major-Generals, Back From Front, Are Honored; Presented With Sake in Chamber of Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted on Tuesday an audience to four Lieutenant-Generals and five Major-Generals who have returned from the front.

The Army officers thus honored were Lieutenant-General Kumaichiro Teramoto, Kameji Seki, Yaheita Saito and Takaji Takahashi and Major-Generals Gyosaku Morozumi, Yasumasa Fuse, Shuichi Miyazaki, Masayoshi Kumabe and Yasushi Inoue.

These Generals proceeded to the Imperial Palace some time after 9 a.m. and were received in audience by His Imperial Majesty at 10 a.m.

Then, the four Lieutenant-Generals were received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

The nine officers were then presented with "sake" in the Southern Ante-chamber and left the Imperial Palace, struck with awe.

It is respectfully learned that His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough the same day to grant sets of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest and monetary gifts to Lieutenant-Generals Saito and Takahashi and sets of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest to the five Major-Generals.

His Majesty Confers Order on Wathakan, Thai Foreign Minister

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon upon Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan of Thailand in appreciation of his service rendered in promoting the Japanese-Thai relations, it was announced on Tuesday by the Imperial Household Department.

ENEMY AIR FORCES MAKE NO HEADWAY

Large Scale Raids by U.S., British Squadrons Fail to Impress Axis Powers

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—After more than 10 days of quiet following their attacks on May 29 on western Europe, the anti-Axis air forces both on the British mainland and in the Mediterranean area were suddenly seized by a sporadic fit of activity on Saturday and Sunday during which they acted in concert, and carried out raids on western Europe and the Mediterranean, but failed to achieve the results they evidently had hoped to obtain.

Strangely enough, at the same time, the Axis forces in the Mediterranean, in a minor operation, sank or damaged four anti-Axis transports and fifteen landing-boats in the Straits of Sicily. Though the anti-Axis forces' objectives were the Axis fortresses in Europe, reports indicate that their sudden fit of activity resulted in their sustaining damages which far outweighed any gains they might have made.

Anti-Axis Raid W. Europe

The anti-Axis air forces on the British mainland got active on June 12, after more than 10 days quiet following the attacks on May 29 in occupied western Europe.

They are acting in concert with the anti-Axis air forces based in the area of Tunisia in North Africa. It seems that their objectives are the Axis fortresses in Europe.

June 13 witnessed raids carried out by anti-Axis airmen on a large scale in western Europe and the Mediterranean area. The naval ports of Kiel and Bremen were blasted by a large formation of planes, mostly four-motored bombers, belonging to the 8th American air unit stationed in Britain.

The British air force gave its attention to various cities in the Netherlands and western France, which were bombed indiscriminately. It was manifest that it was bent on destroying the war power of Germany and disturbing the rear of the German forces.

The attacks in the Mediterranean area were made by the anti-Axis air forces stationed in western Asia. Sicily and Sardinia and points in the Aegean Sea were their principal targets.

The results which were achieved by the anti-Axis air forces in these attacks were not as great as the scale on which they operated.

According to a London dispatch the headquarters of the 8th American army air unit issued a communique on June 14 about the attacks on Kiel and Bremen. The announcement merely said:

"The two areas in mind were bombed effectively. A group of bombers belonging to the 8th air unit were engaged in a large-scale combat over Kiel."

Raid on Sicily

With regard to the attack on Sicily Island the headquarters of the American forces in Cairo issued a communique, according to which American army air units on June 13 attacked on June 13 the Gerpini and Catania air-fields on the eastern coast of Sicily in a strong formation of Liberator bombers and

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMA INCREASING FIBER CULTIVATION

Various Necessary Measures Being Taken—Country Suited To Grow Jute, Cotton

Domei

RANGOON, June 15.—The fact that Burma is endowed with rich fiber resources is seen in the prominence given to the country in the Greater East Asia Raw Cotton Increase Plan and the Southern Region Jute and Ramie Increase Plan, both of which were worked out in 1942 by Japan on a five-year basis.

Of all the regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which were respectively assigned for the production of fiber resources, Burma ranks first in the list as to jute and second with regard to raw cotton, coming next only to the Philippines.

The outline of the schemes now under way in Burma for increased production of fiber resources is as follows:

Increased output of raw cotton for the current year is being encouraged by responsible Japanese firms entrusted with the execution of the plans. At the same time, as a practical means to increase the output of cotton the firms started to guide the native cultivators of raw cotton in May when the rainy season set in. Other measures adopted include the extension of acreage for cultivation, distribution of good quality seeds and improvement in planting methods.

British Neglected Cultivation

Before the outbreak of the current war, Burma annually exported about 3,500,000 tons of rice to India, Malai and other countries and required about 30,000,000 gunny bags for rice transportation. Although Burma is excellently fitted for cultivation of jute, which is the material for gunny bags, the country, under the selfish British industrial policy, imported gunny bags and all other goods made of jute from India.

However, with the total suspension of imports of jute articles from India since the outbreak of war, the Burmese authorities, under the guidance of Japanese experts are striving to cultivate jute on Burmese soil. Toward the end of last year, the authorities, as well as companies concerned, drew up a plan for jute cultivation selecting lower Burma as the most desirable location. The efforts of the authorities concerned were successful as various companies connected with jute growing, in April this year, succeeded in contracting Burmese farmers for the cultivation of jute on 10,000 acres of land.

Meantime, efforts for increased production of ramie, material for manufacturing rope and clothing, are being made in Shan State. The Burma Hemp Association has been assigned chiefly for the increased production of ramie. All preparations for ramie growing have been completed at various places in Shan State thanks to strenuous efforts of the authorities concerned, and increased production will soon be realized.

On the other hand, the authorities are also planning the cultivation of other kinds of hemp, which will be used as substitute for jute in making rope, gunny bags, packing materials, sail canvas and other products.

CABINET ENDS DELIBERATION ON DIET BILLS

3 Budgetary Measures for Presentation Approved at Meeting Tuesday

SESSION OPENS TODAY

Premier Tojo to Deliver Administrative Address First in House of Peers

With the 82nd session of the Diet, an extraordinary one, duly formed Tuesday, the Cabinet at its regular session the same day decided on the introduction of three budgetary plans to the Diet and at once took the necessary procedures.

The plans are:

(1) 1943-44 General Revenue and Expenditure Budget Supplementary Estimates (No. 1).

(2) 1943-44 Special Revenue and Expenditure Budget Supplementary Estimates (Special No. 1).

(3) Matter Requiring a Contract to be Burdened on the State Treasury Outside the Budget (Supplementary No. 1).

Today's Agenda Given

Meanwhile, both Houses were busy preparing for the session. The House of Peers decided on the agenda for Wednesday. After the opening ceremony the House will bring up the matter of the reply to His Majesty the Emperor's Message and leave the drafting of the text to the President's discretion. The election of the Whole House Committee chairman and other committeemen will be omitted and the personnel for the last session will be declared good for this session also. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will deliver his address on administrative policy followed by the reports of the War Minister and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada on the war situation. A resolution of thanks and condolences to the officers and men at the front and the war dead will be brought up, with Prince Tadashige Shimazu, of the Kayokai, explaining the reasons for the step, and passed, to which the War and Navy Ministers will express thanks.

After the opening ceremony, the House of Representatives at 11:40 a.m. will discuss the matter of the reply to His Majesty the Emperor's Message. The Speaker will appoint a drafting committee and a recess will be called to enable the committee to draw up the reply. On the session being resumed, Keiichiro Soeda, chairman of the drafting committee, will report on the draft reply and the House will vote on and pass the text. A noon recess will be called after which the session will reopen at 1 p.m. There will then be elections of the chairman of the Whole House Committee and other standing committeemen.

Kenzo Aoyama was named by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Tuesday morning as chairman of the Whole House Committee; Dr. Gotaro Ogawa as chairman of the Budget Committee; Kenji Kobayashi as chairman of the Settlement of Accounts Committee; Azuma Matsunaga, as chairman of the Disciplinary Committee; Gyoji Arai, as chairman of the Representation Committee and Torakichi Oshima, as chairman of the Petitions Committee. Four other special committee chairmen were also named.

Awaiting the end of the plenary session in the House of Peers, the House of Representatives will meet again at 4:03 p.m. to hear the address of Prime Minister Tojo on administrative policy and the War and Navy Ministers' reports on the war situation. After Shinya Uchida has explained its purport, the House will adopt a resolution of thanks and condolences to the officers and men at the front and the war dead. The War and Navy Ministers will thank the House as they did in the upper house.

To Take Up 4 Bills

The House will then take up four bills presented by the Government:

(1) 1942-43 Law No. 23 Amendment Bill (Army and Navy Accounts Law Revision).

(2) Bill concerning the Prolongation of the Terms of Office of Prefectural Assemblymen.

(3) Bill concerning Issue of Public Bonds to Cover Subsidies for Rice Production in Chosen and Expenditure for Adjustment of Business Enterprises.

(4) Bill governing Disposal of Business Adjustment Funds.

At once the special committees on these questions will meet and their

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALY'S WAR POWER TO SEE BOLSTERING

Fascist Party Submits Manifesto to Il Duce to Solidify National Structure

Domei

ROME, June 14.—A manifesto providing for nine measures to solidify the national structure of Italy and to increase its fighting strength was submitted to Premier Benito Mussolini today by Carlo Scorza, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party.

The measures proposed include more thorough control of agricultural and industrial production, readjustment of the allocation of goods, simplification of the economic machinery, extermination of illegal transactions, closing down of luxurious hotels and restaurants, rigid application of regulations pertaining to compulsory labor and others.

Contents of Manifesto

The declaration submitted to Premier Mussolini reads as follows:

"The All-Italy Leaders' Association of the Fascist Party has passed with applause this manifesto which I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency.

"The Fascist Leaders' Association hereby again confirms the determination of the members of the Black Shirt Corps and of the entire Italian nation to continue fighting with every means available and to win victory.

"The Association hereby tenders its respect to the Italian people who, after displaying a splendid example of fine military discipline and after recording a glorious page in Italian history, have fallen martyrs to the cause of the State.

"Recalling the fact that ever since the League of Nations put pressure upon the Italian Government, Premier Mussolini has tried every means to avoid warfare, the Fascist Leaders' Association confirms the necessity of making every son of Italy fully understand the serious situation the State is now facing and the need of effectively concentrating the nation's exertions on resistance and victory.

Nine Measures Proposed

"For the execution of the war, the Association proposes the following nine items:

"1. By the enforcement of necessary laws, rigid pressure should be put upon every attempt at breaking down the morale of the Italian nation.

"2. Control should be enforced on industrial and agricultural production.

"3. More efficient adjustment and control should be effected with regard to the allocation and transaction of all goods.

"4. The entire economic machinery should be simplified to the minimum extent necessary.

"5. Complicated machinery in the official world should be eliminated.

"6. Illegal transactions which are originally incompatible with the principles of Fascism should be exterminated by all means.

"7. Large hotels, luxurious restaurants and mansions, companies which produce luxurious clothes and business firms that do not understand the discipline of warfare should be kept under rigid supervision or closed down when necessary.

"8. All foreigners whose residence in Italy is not justifiable should be sent back to their home countries or isolated.

"9. Laws pertaining to compulsory labor should be rigidly and thoroughly applied.

Fair Distribution Suggested

"The Fascist Leaders' Party proposes that all producers should offer all of their products to the State and the national organs should distribute these goods with fairness. It also demands of all laborers and business managers that they execute their duties with maximum efficiency and requests that schools, professors, industrialists and technicians will devote their utmost strength to supporting the activities of the armed forces.

"Improvement, however small, and inventions, however trifling, will surely contribute to the attainment of victory. The Association furthermore demands of the Italian youth that they will devote their all to the cause of Italy and manifest the heroic tradition of the Italian nation on the fighting front.

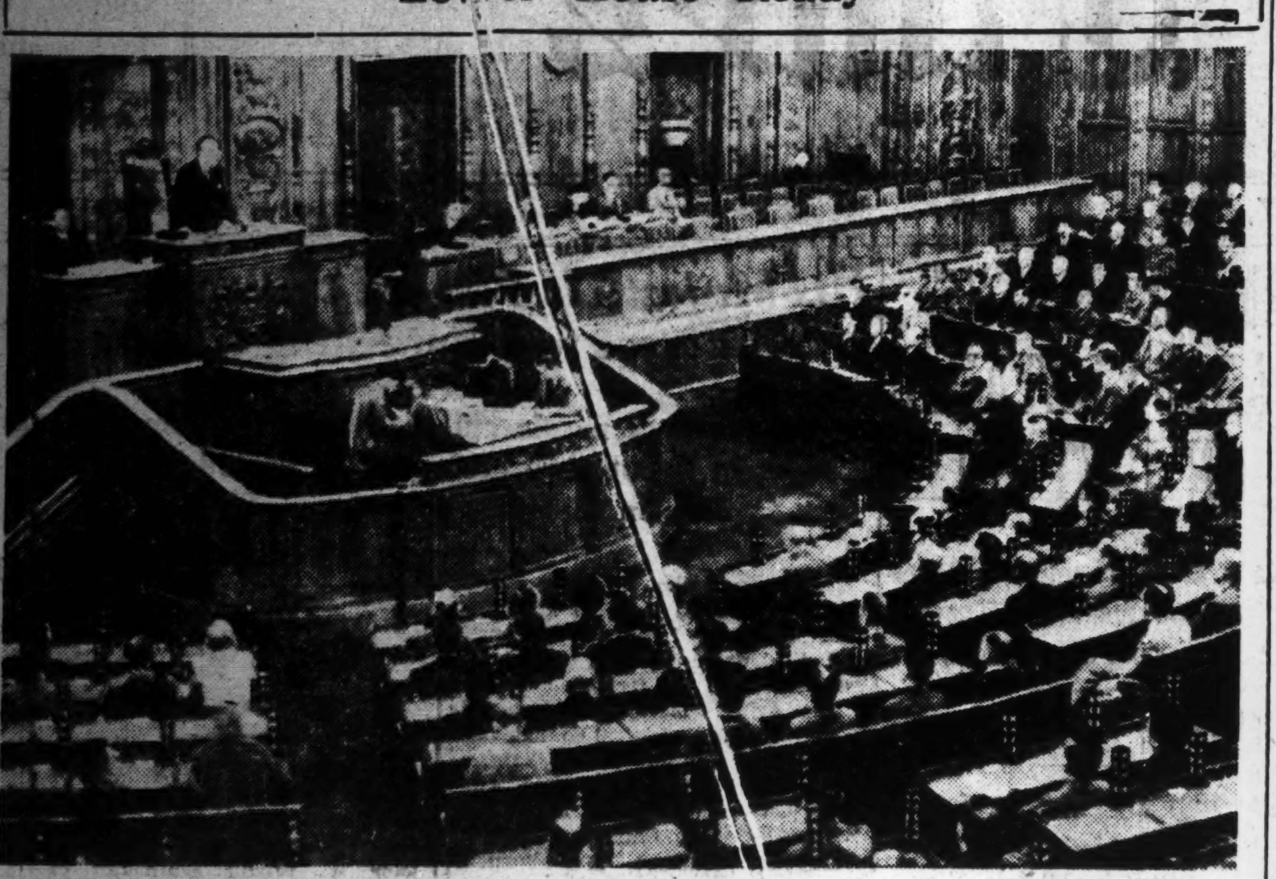
Discussions Unnecessary

"Theoretical discussions and metaphysical debates are absolutely unnecessary at present. What the Italian youth need now are the principles of the Fascist Party and of Premier Mussolini. To prosecute these principles, young men have only to study, work and fight. All others are nothing but useless debates.

"The Fascist Party tenders its respect to the Italian people who are engaged in the defense of their motherland today as in the past and hope that they, united as one body, will achieve victory in their fight against enemy forces.

"The Party requests that its members will successfully discharge their supreme duties not only to form the central force of the Italian people but also to protect and defend them thereby to increase the nation's strength and secure its destiny."

Lower House Ready



With the convocation of the 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet on Tuesday, both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives were formally organized in the morning. Photo shows the speaker of the House of Representatives greeting the members of the Lower House.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR JAVANESE PLANNED

Local Chinese Also Permitted To Attend; Japanese Will Give Lessons

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 15.—The first public commercial school for the Javanese will open its regular course of three years here on July 1. This will be soon followed by another at Semarang which will open on July 15.

Improvement of the educational facilities among the native people has long been regarded as of cardinal importance in its administration program by the Japanese authorities. Soon there will be many more vocational schools throughout the island, it has been officially announced.

Furthermore, the local Chinese are also permitted to attend these new schools where the new principle of economics of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be taught by the Japanese instructors.

BURMESE VISIT FACTORIES

Inspection Party Tours Airplane and Tank Plants

The members of the visiting Burmese Inspection Party headed by U Ba Lwin and accompanied by the officials of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry inspected one of the airplane factories in town on Tuesday morning. Later, they visited a local tank factory.

In the evening, a dinner was given in honor of the Burmese visitors by the Japanese Army representatives.

Swedes Plan Airline

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—A new trans-Atlantic air route from Stockholm to Buenos Aires via London and New York, is being considered by the Swedish Air Transport Company, it was reported from London. The entire flight from Stockholm to Buenos Aires is to require 39 hours, covering the distance between Stockholm and London in four and one-half hours, and the expanse between Stockholm and New York in 19 hours.

Cabinet Ends Deliberation On Diet Bills

(Continued From Page 1)

chairmen elected. If there is still time after this the plenary session will be reopened once more and the measures adopted by the committees will be brought up and passed. The Budget Committee will also meet, in which Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and other Ministers concerned will explain the budget appropriations. The committee will then go into a camera session.

Enemy Air Forces Make No Headway

(Continued From Page 1)

released 250,000 pounds of bombs.

Ironically on the day of the attack on Sicily the Axis air forces made a forced attack on a group of anti-Axis transports in the straits of Sicily, disabled one of them, a 6,000-ton ship and destroyed seven boats for use in landing operations.

In the afternoon they sank a 2,000-ton transport and put out of commission another of the same class in a harbor of Pantelleria Island.

In the night they destroyed a medium-size transport and eight boats for use in landing operations in the straits.

These remarkable results made by the Axis air forces seem to suggest that the anti-Axis air forces gained very little from their attacks on the eastern part of Sicily.

It is easy to see that the anti-Axis air forces which are relying more and more on America will not allow their terrible sacrifices to stand in the way of large-scale attacks on Axis strongholds in Europe.

Three Developments

There are three developments that will enable one to draw an idea as to the sort of thing the anti-Axis air forces operating from the British mainland have up their sleeves.

One of them is the prediction by the commander of the American air force in the British mainland that the force will have much more planes of all sorts than the British air force toward the end of the summer. Another is the establishment of a strategical air unit in the anti-Axis air forces whose function is to see that the air forces are in touch with the ground forces. Still another is the trip of British Air Secretary Archibald Sinclair and War Secretary James Grigg to Africa.

Incidentally the American air force in Cairo for the first time used a unit of fighting planes piloted by black men in the defense of Pantelleria on June 13. This use of black men in all probability explains the difficulty America is finding in replacing the losses in personnel of its air force in Cairo by white men.

There has of late been an accentuation of the tendency for anti-Axis airmen to resort to indiscriminate bombing.

Innocent Victims

The chief victims of anti-Axis fliers in their recent attacks on Italian cities have been innocent citizens.

The Pope Pius on June 14 received in audience Cardinal Dorago of the city of Civitavecchia and heard from him a detailed account of damage caused in the city by anti-axis bombers.

NANKING WELFARE OFFICE

Lu Jun-yuan Appointed First Chairman

Domei

NANKING, June 15.—In order to unify the nation's welfare activities, the Administrative Council of the National Government of China decided to establish a new Welfare Office with Lu Jun-yuan as its first chairman under the direct supervision of the Executive Yuan, it was learned.

At the same session, the name of the Second Central Medical Institute was officially altered as the Central Medical Institute.

Meanwhile, the former Central Medical Institute was changed to the Army Surgeon Institute and placed under the direct authority of the Army Department.

DIFFICULTIES RISE FOR PUBLIC IN U.S.

Failure of Office of Price Administration to Lower Living Costs Rapped

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—The recent coal mine strike participated in by 500,000 miners demanding an increase in their wages clearly attests to the increasing difficulties in the livelihood of the American public. Bitter complaints and criticism of the government authorities particularly those concerned with the management of commodity prices are rampant. Some people have gone so far as to demand the abolishment of the Office of Price administration bitterly pointing out its incompetency.

Laborers declare they cannot live on their wages which are pegged at the rate of May 1942 if the prices of the foodstuffs such as butter, coffee, meat etc. are only rolled back as far as September of the same year.

On the other hand the producers complain that the plans of the OPA will only amount to nullify its measures. They contend that the reduction of the price of coffee by three cents a pound means a saving of 36 cent a year for a consumer. But the fact that the government will have to pay a subsidy to the coffee manufacturers means that the consumers will have to pay an extra tax of $30,000,000.

Butchers on the other hand admit that the fixing of official prices on meat do not mitigate the black marketing in the least.

The only possible measure to rescue the producers from losing business is the granting of government subsidy, however this anti-inflationary measure is not working smoothly. The OPA has a fund of $400,000,000 at hand, but Congress is putting up stiff objection against the granting of subsidies. It is further reported that Congress is even contemplating a bill prohibiting the granting of financial support to producers. According to experts the $400,000,000 fund will succeed in reducing commodity prices by only one per cent. The OPA however vainly boasts it will reduce the living cost of the people by six per cent.

It goes without saying that the O.P.A. is not solely responsible for the failure of the commodity price control measures, because other political and economic problems must be considered in translating those measures effectively into practice. The problems of tax, control of wages, and the price of agricultural products being closely related with political issues, can only widen the gap between the people's earnings and commodity prices.

Today, the pegging of commodity prices cannot stem the surging waves of inflation. The public is apparently suffering from shortage of daily necessities. Farmers refrain from selling agricultural products such as wheat and potatoes at the officially fixed prices. Fabric manufacturers are becoming slack in their work because if they buy raw cotton at a high price and sell the manufactured materials at the government fixed price they cannot make two ends meet. Fruit canners for instance cannot purchase cherries at the price of 10 cents a pound as officially fixed, because fruit growers would rather sell them higher than at 10 cents.

Buddhist Goodwill Mission to Thailand Will Bring Back Ashes of the Gautama

A Japan Buddhist Goodwill Mission to Thailand has been organized under the sponsorship of the Japan Buddhist Association with a view to furthering the existing close friendship between Japan and Thailand. As a result of a recent conference held by the association, it has been decided that the Goodwill Mission be sent to Thailand considering the Japanese-Thai relationship.

The Mission will be headed by Baron Koju Kibe, Chief Abbot of the Shinshu-Kibe Sect of Buddhism, who will be accompanied by three other members, including Mr. Kyoshin Nakamura, Director of the East Asia Development Bureau of the Japan Buddhist Association, and others. The Mission is expected to leave Tokyo some time this month.

One of the main features of events which are scheduled to take place in Thailand on the Mission's arrival there will be a ceremony of presenting the ashes of Gautama Buddha, which were exhumed at Ayuthia, ancient capital of Siam, now Thailand, by the Thai Government to the Goodwill Mission.

The ceremony will be conducted at a family temple of the Royal Thai Court on the highest form of Buddhist rites to be conducted personally by Field-Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand. The Buddha's ashes will be brought back to Japan by the Mission.

U.S. Budget for Warships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—The bulk of the $27,637,000,000 naval budget for 1943-44 which passed the United States Senate on June 6 will probably be expended for the construction of aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines, it was announced by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Lower House, Carl Vinson, it was reported from Washington.

MILITARY ACADEMY RETURNED TO CHINA

Major-General Chen Thanks Japan

Domei

NANKING, June 16.—A ceremony marking the transfer of the Military Academy here to the National Government took place this morning in the school compounds in the presence of Chinese and Japanese representatives.

At the function, Major-General Chen of the Military Council expressed his deep gratitude on behalf of the National Government for Japan's courtesy in returning the Institute.

It is recalled that the Military Academy had been under the control of the Japanese military authorities since the Japanese occupation of Nanking.

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IVITIES OF NISEI INCE WAR LAUDED

me Sawada Praises Their le and Brave Action as True Sons of Nippon

noble and brave action of ei after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia has been enomenon I have been await- the Japanese people to ob- During the past one and a ars of war they have become, ave proved themselves true se. Who can question now the tionality of the Nisei!" Thus d Madame Mikiko Sawada in rview at the Japan Red Cross , at Shiba, where she is cur- engaged in "War Letters"

was about 10 years ago that I ecame acquainted with Nisei, found them imbedded with ue sign of loyalty and sincer- adame Sawada continued. "I ldly say that this contact was ount to discovering a great of precious treasure. These ss qualities I failed to find the people around me, and I to myself then to offer and my time and heart to the t for the welfare of the Ni-

Nisei are excellently repres- in practically every field of y, Madame Sawada pointed Many of the Nisei Association ers have volunteered for service, and most of them their examinations with fly- olors; many are well on the o becoming officers. Those un- to participate in actual battle ghting behind the lines as ra- nnouncers, wireless operators, reporters, typists—in fact they valiantly answered the call ever their special talents can ilized.

Spreading Nippon Ideals

ued with the same pioneering as their parents, these sons daughters of the Japanese ers have set forth with intre- into hitherto little known re- north and south, to spread ms and ideals of Japan, Ma- Sawada further elucidated.

connection with the latter , Madame Sawada declared: their infrequent and flying to Japan, they invariably it a point to call at our head- ers. It is a source of joy and to me that in each I discern ler understanding of 'Yamato shii', gleaned through actual iences under fire, and the real ing of which they could never learned in America.

eir activities are varied, but d they all have one aim in on—to work for the day they can be once more re- d with family and friends, and say to them with truth that have not failed their parents' tations. Those with parents, ers and sisters interned or im- ned in enemy countries, have r it up themselves to also lder their share of the work, their share of the battle."

In Music, Sports Too

the field of music and sports, he Nisei are brilliantly holding own. Outstanding in the capi- music circles are two Nisei lists from Canada. To "sumo" usiasts it will be of interest a Nisei "yokozuna" is well on way, having already attained "juryo" ranking, and three rs are in the offing. To base- fans throughout the country, pitcher-and-catcher combination wo Nisei on the Hanshin team provided countless thrills, ame Sawada further pointed

ne of the many admirable traits he Nisei is their sturdy spirit ndependence," she stated. "Many ents who were stranded upon outbreak of War called on the i Association for assistance. to their everlasting credit none ed for monetary aid. All of n were anxious to obtain jobs— job—whereby they could con- e the studies for which their ents had planned long and d."

hose attending school, and thus ble to give of their full time to furtherance of Japan's great se, are, it was disclosed by Ma- ne Sawada, voluntarily helping Red Cross in their spare time. explained that the Japan Red ss headquarters in Tokyo handles only correspondence between anese, but those of interned en- y nationals as well. This work ails the copying, numbering and ing of all letters, and their pro- dispatch.

Record Work Done

o date 80,000 letters have passed ough the hands of Madame Sa- a and her helpers. The "War ters" section of the Red Cross cially came into being on March which coincided with the spring iday of various schools. During short interlude in their studies, many as 35 to 40 Nisei students both sexes came daily to the Red ss as volunteer helpers.

I would like to mention, as merit- the special attention of all, the of one of my volunteer assis- ts. After school hours he comes e to help, and in the evenings works to pay his schooling expenses and help support his family. Is not this another incontestable proof of the real nationality of the Nisei?" Madame Sawada exclaimed.

That true unselfishness does not go unrewarded was vividly pointed out by Madame Sawada in the case of another helper. In the course of her self appointed task, one student happened on a missive from her own parents, thus replying to her unvoiced but anxious daily prayer for news of their safety.

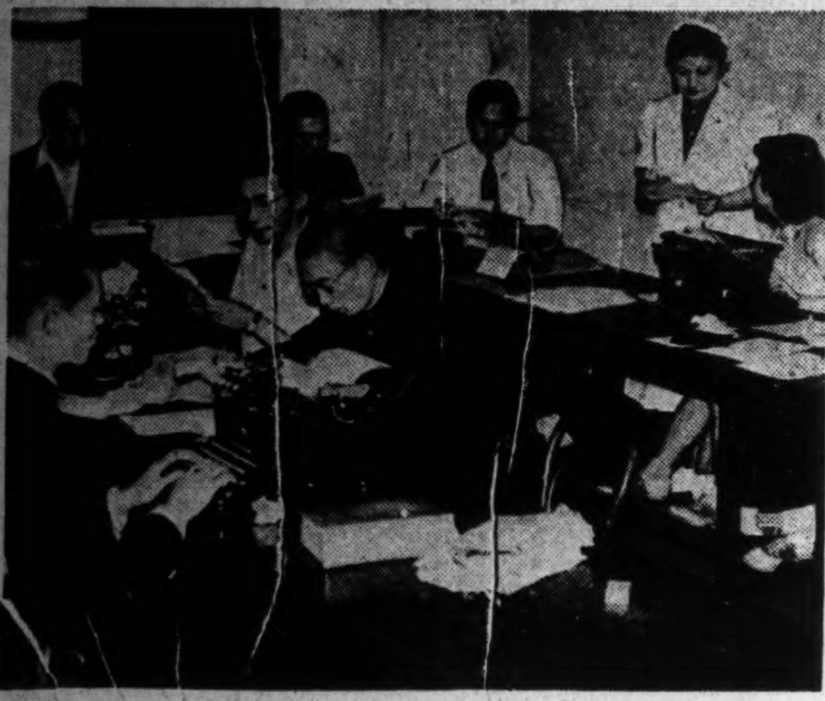
"On March 18 we were honored by a visit from eight Imperial Princesses to our Red Cross workroom. Their Imperial Highnesses were extremely interested in our work, and kindly inquired about the welfare of the Nisei in Japan and of their families abroad. We were all greatly honored," declared Madame Sawada.

Is Executive Director

Madame Sawada, wife of the former Ambassador to France, is executive director of the Nisei Association of Nippon. Of the 2,000 members, half are registered in the Kanto district. Madame Sawada is especially well qualified for her position in the organization. Her years abroad have added to her sympathetic understanding of the problems besetting the Nisei. True to her pledge of 10 years ago, she has staunchly stood by these "second generation" Japanese through thick and thin, and now has the supreme satisfaction of witnessing the fruits of her labor—the grand rally to the colors of all her proteges.

Madame Sawada's vivacious personality and sincere kindness have endeared her to all Nisei who have been privileged to meet her. Belying her slight build, she has actively participated in the Nisei voluntary service. Since the opening of the "War Letters" department in the Japan Red Cross Society, she can be seen any day immersed in work, either rapidly typing letters or superintending the work of others. With sparkling eyes and expressive hands, and the dimples coming and going, she works daily with her Nisei student assistants, feels with them and, most important of all, understands them.

Nisei at Red Cross Work



Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the second generation Japanese here have proved themselves to be true sons of Nippon by their actions on the battle and home fronts. In the cut above are seen some of the nisei boys and girls busy at typewriters in the 'War Letters' section of the Japan Red Cross Society in Tokyo. Standing in the background is Madame Sawada, wife of the former ambassador to France and executive director of the Nisei Association.

TO SET UP MUSIC SOCIETY

To promote closer friendship among all people in the Co-Prosperity Sphere through religious music, the East Asia Religious Association has decided to organize an East Asia Religious Music Society.

The Music Society will be supported by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The inauguration ceremony is scheduled to the held on June 21, at which time many prominent figures of various religions as well as of music circles are expected to attend.

As a forthcoming event, the Music Society is planning to hold a religious musical concert at the Hibiya Public Auditorium this fall, to which musicians of various religions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be invited.

NIPPON'S PROWESS IS PRAISED BY FOE

U.S. Compelled to Admit in Broadcast Courage and Toughness of Japanese

The furious might of the Japanese air forces in their activity over the Solomons, together with the unfathomable courage and toughness of the Japanese Forces, has compelled even the enemy to offer praise, according to a June 13 Buenos Aires report to the Mainichi. A San Francisco broadcast on Sunday reported a note of an American officer lauding highly the Japanese flyers' courage and skill. A marine also spoke of his experiences and warned of the danger of underestimating the Japanese.

According to the broadcast the American officer wrote in his note:

"The courage and stubbornness of the Japanese air forces truly merit praise. Their amazing maneuverability has driven the American air forces into danger on many occasions. The Japanese air forces hurtle themselves on the Americans from everywhere and the Americans must twist and turn to escape being knocked down. It follows that the only way for the Americans to act against this sort of attack is to have complete command of the ability to handle their planes and to flee desperately, ignoring all standard fighting methods."

An American marine, who had experienced fighting against the Japanese in the Solomons, during the same broadcast also praised highly the furious courage of the Japanese Forces and warned straightforwardly of the danger of underestimating the Japanese. Said he, "The Japanese soldiers are really courageous and furious fighters. When the Americans landed on Tulagi, in spite of our forces being absolutely superior in number, the Japanese Forces refused to surrender and without giving us a moment's rest fought to the last man. We must not be so stupid as to underestimate the Japanese. The Japanese are tough and for us they are an enemy to be feared."

BUILDING OF E. ASIA IS PUSHED FURTHER

Impetus Given by Desertion of Chiang Generals, Cementing Of Ties With Thailand

The construction of Greater East Asia which is going on steadily has been greatly speeded up by the desertion of Chungking by Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng and the appointment of Yung Chin and Chang Hsueh-min to important posts in the National Government at Nanking. Furthermore, the ties between Japan, the Philippines and Thailand have been further cemented, thus contributing toward the building up of Greater East Asia, comments Domei.

Lieutenant General Yung, commander of the Chungking forces in the Shantung-Kiangsu area, having recently realized the futility of the anti-Japanese activities which he had continued for the last 12 years ever since the commencement of the Manchurian Incident, suddenly deserted the Chungking regime, and on June 6 formally made public his determination to join the peace camp of the National Government of China with his 20,000 men.

On 10th June, at the Supreme National Defense Council, Yung Chin, father of Lieutenant-General Yung, who served Chang Tso-lin and his son Chang-Hsueh-liang as officer of the former Northeastern forces, and Chang Hsueh-min, brother of Chang Hsueh-liang were appointed members of the Military Defense Council. This move of the National Government of China further bolstered the fighting strength of the Nanking forces spiritually as well as materially by increasing the number of troops by 200,000 under the leadership of prominent officers.

With Lieutenant-General Yung and Yung Chin and Chang Hsueh-min joining the peace camp, Yu Hsueh-chung, one of the leading men of the former northeastern forces is left forlorn and supportless in South Shantung, and the fighting capacity of the Chungking army is now doomed to decline fast. The fading of the glow of the Chungking regime undoubtedly stirred the other leaders of the former northeastern anti-Japanese camp who had been trying to ascertain which way the wind was blowing. The staggered condition of those leaders gave a tremendously great shock to the Chungking regime.

For the dual purpose of securing more aid from America as well as of winning back the fast-diminishing faith of officers and the public in the Chungking fighting strength, combined aerial attacks of the American and Chungking air forces have been frequently launched in sporadic skirmishes. However, the enemy designs are on every occasion nipped in the bud by Japan's devastating assaults on its air bases, blasting them one after another. On June 6th, some 20 enemy planes were either set afire or destroyed on th ground in course of aerial duels over the Liangshan and Enshih area. Another meritorious feat followed on 9th and 10th when the enemy airfield facilities were blasted and 13 planes were sent to their doom. The innumerable achievements scored in close succession are enough to check beforehand the enemy's sinister design of raiding Japan's mainland and to evince the unflinching aerial strength of the Japanese Army as well.

The National Government of China recently manifested its determination to launch ideological warfare in order to bolster the people's fighting spirit by completely eradicating the American and British ideological influence and communistic thoughts as well. On the occasion of the Supreme National Defense Council the Government decided its basic policy concerning the publications, broadcasts, movies, fine arts, music and other cultural activities. Thus, lively and vigorous activities in the cultural sphere are to be staged, fully vindicating the Government's resolve to shoulder the responsibility of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

P.I. Not Behind Others

The Philippines is not behind the other members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in voicing its ardent enthusiasm to go through water and fire with Japan. On June 5, Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas, Director-General of the Kalibapi Benigno S. Aquino, and other prominent officials of the Executive Commission published a statement urging the Filipinos to do away with the disorder still prevalent in local districts and to avert useless disputes in order to support Japan unstintedly and undividedly, and to hasten the realization of the glorious dawn of the Philippines. The Philippine authorities thus spurred the people to take longer strides toward their ideal through further and closer cooperation among themselves and through stronger consciousness of being a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The burning desire to know Japan was focussed on the Kalibapi movement. Just at the time that the movement was keyed to its highest pitch, the public was taken aback by the scandalous attack on Jose P. Laurel, Director of Internal Affairs, by a villain on June 5 in Manila. He is now convalescing at the National Hospital and is speedily recovering. The Filipinos being deeply moved and ashamed of the unhappy incident, doubled their determination to forge their cooperation.

Veterans Pledge Adherence

The Filipinos unlimitedly expressed their burning desire to carry out their mission on June 12 at the meeting of veterans of the Revolution under the leadership of General Emilio Aguinaldo. On that occasion they pledged faithful adherence to the high ideals of the Kalibapi and renewed their determination to fight to the last against America and Britain, in answer to Japan's limitless sympathy and trust.

With the signing of the Japan-Thailand Communications Agreement on June 12, the communications network not only between Japan and Thailand but in the Co-Prosperity Sphere was firmly established replacing the communications facilities previously monopolized by America and Britain. In the face of various obstacles Thailand commenced telegraphic services in Japanese Katakana phonetic syllables, thus attesting to the wholehearted cooperation of the Thai people with the Japanese.

Shonan to Inaugurate Telegraphic Service With Philippine Isles

Domei

SHONAN, June 15.—Effective from tomorrow telegraph service between here and the Philippines will become available for the general public, it was announced by the Central Postal Administration authorities. Telegrams will be handled in both Japanese and European languages. The rates will be 50-sen per word (five characters) for Japanese language telegrams and 60-sen per word for European language service. With the institution of the service, Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Java, North Borneo, the Southern Regions under naval administration and the Philippines will be connected telegraphically with Shonan.

CHUNGKING OFFICER JOINS PEACE CAMP

Li Ching-chih Gives Up With 350 Cavalrymen

Domei

TATUNG, June 14.—Awakened to the situation in East Asia following China's declaration of war upon the Anglo-American countries, Li Ching-chih, commander of a Chungking guerrilla corps under the command of General Fu Tso-i, yesterday joined the National Government of China, it was learned here today.

Early yesterday morning, the 350 cavalrymen under the command of Li and Tso Shun-tien arrived at the walled city of Tatung and Commander Li called on a certain unit commander of the Imperial Forces to express his determination to identify himself with the National Government of China together with his men.

Following the interview with the Japanese commander, a ceremony marking the joining of the corps under Li with the National Government of China took place in the afternoon in the compounds of the Simenkai Police School in the city.

It is recalled that since the outbreak of the China Affair, the guerrilla corps under Li had been continuing resistance in the central part of Mengchiang district.

Galland Decorated

BERLIN, June 11.—Captain Wilhelm Galland, brother of the famous German air ace, Major-General Adolf Galland, has been decorated with the Knight's Cross Order of the Iron Cross for special merits as a fighter pilot.

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Premier Tohjo's Address to the Filipinos, May 6, 1943—Maltreatment of Japanese Residents in Peru, Statement by Tomokazu Hori, the Board of Information, May 7, 1943—One Hundred Million Credit to Mengchiang, May 9, 1943 (1) Statement by Finance Minister Kaya (2) Statement by Greater East Asia Minister Aoki—Protest to the United States and Britain concerning Attacks on Hospital Ships, Statement by Tomokazu Hori, the Board of Information, May 19, 1943

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CATALOGUE FINISHED ON CHINA CERAMICS

Koyama's Data Only One of Its Kind Clarifying Works Of Sung Dynasty

After 16 years of intensive study of the ceramics of the Sung Dynasty in China extending from 960 A.D. to 1280 A.D., when Chinese porcelains reached their peak of development reflecting the spirit, cultures, and sentiment of the time, Fujio Koyama, a member of the Oriental Ceramics Research Institute, has just completed a catalogue of the Sung Dynasty ceramics.

The catalogue which is to be presented this coming Saturday to Mr. Koyama's teacher, Seiichi Okuda, foremost ceramist in Japan, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, will occupy a unique position among the ceramics catalogues covering the same period now in existence in the world for it is the only one, which bases the elucidation of the works upon the systematic study of the thoughts as well as the financial background of the period.

Though the ceramics in the period beginning toward the end of the Northern Sung Dynasty, and ending with the beginning of Southern Sung attained the degree of purity, simplicity, and elegance never paralleled in the world, only three catalogues of mere explanatory character covering the period have ever been published and all of them by Occidentals.

"Ceramics researches in Japan can be called complete only when conducted by Japanese who have a peculiar Oriental sense of appreciation." Mr. Okuda told the author of the new catalogue, who in conformity to his teacher's suggestion abandoned the methods of study heretofore followed.

According to an original idea, the author took trips to China in his quest of unexplored Sung kilns, or made extensive study of their arrangement from archaeological standpoint.

The main difficulty the author encountered in compiling the catalogue was that many representative pieces of Sung ceramics once imported into Japan have been scattered and lost sight of, while others were unavailable being treasured by wealthy persons.

Mr. Koyama's sincerity and enthusiasm, however, helped him gain access to famous pieces owned by leading connoisseurs in Japan and in the end he succeeded in including in his catalogue 78 world famous pieces.

Mr. Okuda, who is a member of the Science and Arts Committee of the Imperial Household Museum, asserted in commenting upon the unique achievement by his disciple that the catalogue no doubt will occupy the foremost position in the world, being far superior to the one compiled by a Britisher, heretofore considered the standard work.

80 PAINTINGS EXHIBITED FOR HONGKONG CITIZENS

Chinese and Japanese Painters To Show Products During 4-Day Exhibition

Domei

HONGKONG, June 15.—An art exhibition displaying some 80 paintings by both Japanese and Chinese artists will open here from tomorrow for four days under the auspices of the Japanese Society.

The exhibition, the first event of its kind to be held here since the return of peace and order is already causing great sensation among many art lovers in this city.

Exhibits include painting of both Western and Oriental Schools. Notable among them are works by such celebrated Chinese artists as Chen Fu-shan and Pao Shao-yu, the former being famous for his painting in Western style and the latter for his work in Oriental style.

Painting done by Suketaro Yokota and Goro Kinoshita, both of whom are well-known in Japan as painters of distinction, are also on display.

CAPITAL TO BE DOUBLED

The Government has decided to double the capital of the Peoples' Rehabilitation Bank to ¥100,000,000, it was approved at Monday's Cabinet meeting. As a result, the Government's investment in the institution will also be increased from ¥49,000,000 to ¥99,000,000.

The bank will be enabled to mobilize its own funds to the limit of ¥1,600,000,000 through utilization of debentures to be floated by it. This will give great help to those changing their lines of business.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

BOSE TELLS INDIANS TO CRUSH ARCH FOE

Makes Plea to Avenge Blood of Martyrs, Free Nation From British Clutches

Syonan Sinbun

In a stirring appeal to the Indian army on the occasion of the 86th anniversary of India's first war of independence, Rash Behari Bose, president of the council of action of the Indian Independence League in East Asia broadcasting from the Shonan Radio Station declared: "Avenge the blood of Indian martyrs. Wield your sword to free your motherland. Rise against the Anglo-American enemy throughout India."

Mr. Bose paid a glowing tribute to the millions of Indian patriots, who laid down their lives in the sacred cause of Mother India and urged the Indian nation to make supreme efforts to finish the battle against Britain with the all out aid of Japan in the prosecution of War of Greater East Asia and win oomplete independence.

This fiery Indian revolutionary leader, who heads the Indian freedom movement in East Asia, directing this appeal to his countrymen in India, declared: "My message to you tonight is a message of victory of India that is now at hand. Never before in our protracted struggle against Britain have our prospects of victory been so bright as they are today. Take this God-sent opportunity and it shall be yours. Miss this opportunity and Indian slavery will last for centuries to come. That is why I say let us accept the hand of sincere friendship extended by Japan, let us expel the Anglo-American enemies from the sacred soil of India: let us create an India for Indians and let us play our rightful role in the regeneration of Asia."

After paying homage to India's womanhood for their valiant role in the fight for freedom Mr. Bose addressed India's youth saying: "You are the torch-bearers of Indian freedom. It is your free hands that must unlock the British prison and release Mahatma Gandhi and other revered leaders of India."

Indians Learn Japanese

The free Japanese and Hindustani classes for the benefit of Indians in Shonan under the auspices of the Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League was formally inaugurated.

The number of pupils enrolled for both classes is 131, but this number is expected to show a substantial increase as the classes progress.

Two Japanese officers of the Education Department will, it is understood conduct the Japanese language classes while the classes in Hindi will be conducted by members of the staff of the Azad Hindustan newspaper.

It has also been decided to open similar classes at certain centers in Shonan for the benefit of Indians resident in the various districts who are unable to attend the classes in town.

The classes are being organized in order to carry out the wish expressed recently by Rash Behari Bose President of the East Asia Independence League, that Hindi should be made the common language for all Indians and that Indians should make serious efforts to acquire a knowledge of the language within the next three months.

Chiang's Lament on 'Darkest Hour' Refers to His Own Tragedy, Failure

Despite Mrs. Chiang's and Soong's Propaganda, House Of Soong Gradually Fading Out, While New-Born China Pushing Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Principles

Shanghai Times

Chiang Kai-shek quite recently declared before the First China Youth Corps that "this is the darkest hour in China's history." For six years the conflict in China has continued. Numerous people of China, according to Chiang, are wandering about aimlessly seeking refuge from the ravages of war and enormous quantities of property have been scattered or destroyed in the fighting. If Chiang referred to these things, certainly it was the "darkest hour" in China's history.

If, on the other hand, one looks at the construction being achieved out of those sacrifices, he will see that there has never been a more hopeful and promising hour for China since the National Revolution. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen regretted on his death-bed that the Revolution had not yet been accomplished, but the greatest obstacle in the way of its accomplishment, the Anglo-American domination of China, was broken by Japan on the very day that the War of Greater East Asia commenced. The same Japan that did this uprooted from its own policy the Anglo-American concept of "rights and interests" and carried out the retrocession of concessions, abolition of extraterritoriality and, at the same time, relinquished all other special privileges in China.

China Free at Last

This attitude on the part of Japan compelled the United States and Britain to take similar steps, so that now China has been politically set free. There is nothing "dark" in this. On the contrary, the future of China is full of bright hope. In the circumstances we have difficulty in understanding what Chiang meant by saying it was a "dark hour" for China. In saying so, Chiang unwittingly confessed that he is no true leader of China.

The hostilities that Chiang Kai-shek brought on to China, entailing such enormous sacrifices in blood and property, by instigating the masses and educating the youth for the purpose, were a gigantic fraud that was possible only if Japan's true intentions were deliberately misconstrued and Japan was made out to be a fiendish imperialist. With the entire ground cut away from under the fraud by Japan's actions that speak louder than words, there is no other course open to Chiang, if he were half the patriotic Chinese he pretends to be, than to confess the gross error he committed and the fraud he perpetrated and to offer the most abject apologies he can think of. But this he cannot do, because he and his tribe will fall from their eminent positions. Such an admission on his part would bring down his regime in no time.

He and his tribe must shut their eyes to all truth and realities and must put forth their total energy for the preservation of their regime. Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong is now abroad continuing his whining before the Anglo-American public simply because they can no longer secure at home the strength necessary to sustain the tottering regime.

Chungking's Opiate Dreams

Passing over for the moment the danger of new chains on China's neck as a result of such appeal for aid from foreign Powers, is it possible, after all, for the Chiang regime to continue the struggle? Now, what Chiang meant by the "darkest hour" really referred solely to the state of Chungking's power of resistance. Soon Mei-ling and the Anglo-American information vehicles in Chungking are busily circulating the propaganda that all that Chungking requires now are 200 transport planes and 500 bombers and fighters with which to sweep the Japanese Army out of the Continent and to overthrow Japan by pounding the heart of that country.

By such an opium-eater's dream are they endeavoring to prop up the sagging morale of the populace under them and to drive them onto destruction. They have even extended their hyperbole to the idea of wresting back Burma in order to reopen the Burma Road. The secret of this Chungking magic, however, has been rudely exposed by its own ally.

According to a report recently sent by the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian from the Indo-Burmese border, the war supplies used up in the Arakan campaign were equivalent to more than a year's deliveries to Chungking via Burma when the latter used to be open. Moreover, this very fact was a cause of the British defeat. The supply of war materials from India to Chungking by air must be conducted over the lofty off-shoots of the Himalayas, and the materials must be such as to withstand the violent shaking of the transport plane for many hours. The flight at low altitude over the jungles along the Brahmaputra River is also extremely difficult. Thus it is frankly admitted on the enemy side that the air routes between India and Chungking are the most difficult in the world.

Question of Fuel

Then there is the question of fuel if 500 bombers and fighters and 200 transports are to be used. If this fuel is to be brought over from the oilfields of Iran and Iraq, an immense shipping tonnage would be required, while there are limits to the supplies those countries can offer. Any increase in the demand for fuel on the part of Chungking would render the supply of fuel to the North African front more difficult than it already is.

Thus, no matter how effectively T. V. Soong and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek may beg for more aid, the supplies of the "United Nations" to Chungking must remain extremely poor on account of various restricting factors. Moreover, the Chiang regime has entirely been deprived of the ground on which it can demand further sacrifices of the Chinese people. In this lies not the "darkest hour" of China but the tragedy of the Soong tribe.

The fact that the Chungking propaganda machinery has of late begun saying that Chungking needs general civilian necessaries more urgently than munitions probably has a bearing on that situation. We are led to ask, in the circumstances: What in the world is Chungking fighting for?

ANTI-AXIS WORRIED BY DISUNITY IN CAMP

Direct Contrast Seen as Axis Rallies All Material, Human Resources to Win War

Peking Chronicle

While the disunity of the "United" Nations is becoming ever more evident, the Axis Powers are rallying all their material and human forces in a common effort for the final blow, according to the text of a bulletin issued by the Peking Office of the German Embassy.

This determination, unhampered by any mutual misgivings, found vivid expression in the various meetings which Fuehrer Adolf Hitler during April held with Duce Benito Mussolini of Italy as well as with the chiefs of state of Rumania, Antonescu, of Hungary, Horty, of Slovakia, Dr. Tiso and of Norway, Quisling. Another visitor at the Fuehrer's headquarters was King Boris of Bulgaria. Although the details on questions of strategy etc. discussed in the course of these conferences will naturally have to remain military secrets, the pourparlers once more demonstrated the unbroken will of Germany, Italy and the allied and associated nations to fight without even thinking of any compromise and to wipe out the enemy who in the service of international Jewry wants to prevent the peaceful reconstruction and final consolidation of Europe.

The European Axis Powers dispose of all the means necessary to carry out this intention, and there is not the slightest doubt that every man and every woman will be mobilized to further increase the efficiency of both the fighting front and the production front.

Ever since the hostilities in Europe began, the war aim of the European Axis partners has not changed one iota. It continues to be the cooperation of all European nations on the basis of their common interests, of social justice and of a fair distribution of the world's economic resources so as to enable all nations to live a decent, honorable and peaceful life.

Germany and Italy, just as before, are the exponents of a revolutionary idea aiming at the extermination of an obsolete system which has proved its worthlessness many times over and for the maintenance of which the strangest coalition the world has ever seen—England, America and Soviet Russia—is nevertheless fighting.

In the years following the last world war, these nations had ample opportunity to bring about a revision which they now pretend to put into practice after the end of this war. The disillusioned world, however, is not willing to run the risk of unfulfilled promises a second time. Realizing that the real instigators of this second world conflagration, international Jewry and their English and American conspirators, cannot be trusted, all sober minded people are beginning to see that there is only one alternative.

Dislike Public Discussion

In view of this development, it seems quite natural that the "disunited nations" of late are lacking in their former zeal to discuss in public what the world should look like after the war. Besides, considerable differences of opinion have come to light, especially between Poland and Soviet Russia, much to the embarrassment of England and America who for appearances sake have to support Poland's territorial claims, although actually they do not care a scrap what happens to Europe. Just now, their only concern seems to be to present to the world the deceiving picture of a united front and to keep their Soviet Russia ally in good spirits.

In this connection, the discovery in the forest of Katyn near Smolensk of the mass graves of more than 10,000 Polish officers who have been murdered by Soviet Russia's Secret Police in cold blood deserves more than ordinary interest. Both England and America have been desperately trying to hush up this appalling crime which has roused the disgust of the entire civilized world. First they attempted to ignore the reports altogether. Then, after several commissions of Polish experts, medical men, criminologists etc. had verified the German statements they tried to brand them as German propaganda. But developments came to a head when the Polish refugee government in London without asking their English hosts approached the International Red Cross in Geneva with the request to start an investigation on the spot. This in turn infuriated the guilty Bolsheviks to such a degree that they broke off relations with the exiled government of Poland, completely disregarding the tender feelings of the British Government who after all had started this world war under the pretext of aid to Poland.

The London Government must be all the more in a quandary since they not long ago sent an interpellation to Moscow asking for the whereabouts of one million and a half Poles who had been carried off by the Bolsheviks during and after the fall of 1939. Instead of any reply, Moscow to this very day is observing eloquent silence. The whole matter shows that the Soviets, in spite of all American attempts to paint them as a much improved edition of the bloodthirsty revolutionaries of ten or twenty years ago, continue to exercise a reign of terror and cruel despotism without the slightest regard of human life. The lesson which all European nations may learn from this latest example of Bolshevik bestiality is simple enough. If England and America should succeed in making true their plans to sell Europe to the Bolsheviks, the countries of Europe are bound to become victims of the same atrocities.

Of special interest in Eastern Europe is the formation of a Russian "liberation army" which is composed of Russians from the Ukraine and from Caucasian territories. This army, together with volunteer units from Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, already took part in various engagements with noteworthy success.

The Battle of the Atlantic or more strictly spoken the Battle of the Seven Seas goes on with unabated violence. During March, 1,482,560 dead weight tons (the American way of counting; one dead weight ton equals one Yankee ton) were sunk in the North Atlantic and other theaters of naval warfare despite bad weather conditions. Little spoken of, but nevertheless also very important is the steadily increasing number of sunken enemy destroyers and other vessels used for the protection of convoys.

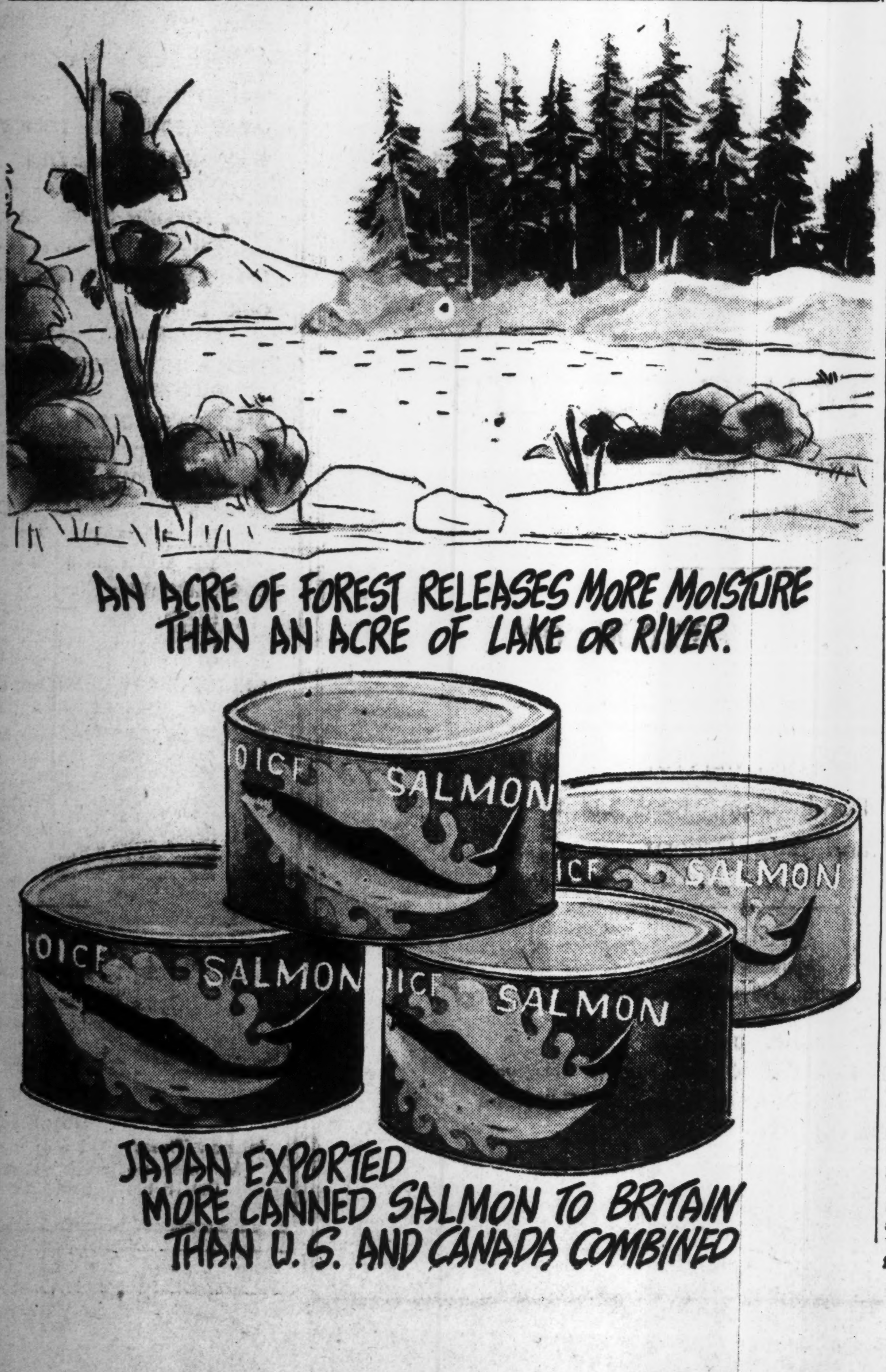
Air Raids Continue

English and American air raids against residential districts in Germany and the occupied territories for the express purpose of terrorizing and demoralizing the civilian population went on without interruption. There is not the slightest doubt that these attacks which are being carried out without any regard for the recognized rules of warfare and of human decency will in due course lead to adequate retaliation measures.

Poet's Son Volunteers

OSLO.—One of the sons of the Norwegian poet, Knud Hamsun, is fighting as a volunteer at the Eastern Front.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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Alto

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Piano Accompaniments:

MANFRED GURLITT

PROGRAM

Schubert:	Was ist Sylvia	Fatuo:	Sento che t'amo
"	Der Tod und das Maedchen	Donaudy:	Perduto Ho La Speranza
Beethoven:	In Questa Tomba Oscura	Tosti:	L'Utima Canzone
Brahms:	Schmied	M. Komatsu	"Warabi"
"	Wiegenlied	F. Fukui:	"Sakura-no-Uta"
Scarlatti:	O cessate di piagarmi	K. Yamada:	"Komori-uta"
Monteverde:	Lasciate mi Morire	T. Hattori:	"Kaerimashi-shi Hito-no-Uta"
Caccini:	Amarilli, mia bella	Ponchielli:	Aria from "Gioconda"
Paisiello:	Chi vuolla zingarella	Saint-Saens:	Two arias from "Samson et Dalila"
Tirindelli:	L'ombra di Carmen		

Admission: ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
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Dance Recital

TAZUKO DEHARI

Sunday, June 20, at 6 p.m.

at Gunjin Kaikan

Piano Accompaniment:
KOJI TAKU

Program

Debussy:
Five Preludes
"Le vent dans la plaine"
"La fille aux cheveux de lin"
"Le petit berger"
Ravel: Ondine
Chopin: Impromptu
Poulenc: Pastourel
Paderewski: Gypsy
and other numbers

Costume:
MICHIKO DEHARI

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The Vendetta of Ako

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 9
The Last Defender

In the corridor running past the big library, three men were engaged in a desperate, life-and-death struggle.

One of them was a young, round-faced warrior with enormously broad shoulders which made even his six-foot frame look stocky. He was Yokogawa Kampei, formerly the sentry on the hill behind the salt-drying sheds at Ako. He was wielding a huge sword which an ordinary man would have found difficulty even in lifting.

Beside him was Tomimori Sukeimon, recognized expert with the cross-pointed spear. He had been using nothing but this spear from the moment he had set foot inside the mansion.

Their opponent was Kira's best retainer, Shimizu Ikkaku.

Shimizu held two swords, a long one in his right hand, and a shorter one in his left. In his eyes was a mocking gleam, and his attitude was that of a man who had absolute confidence in himself and who did not care how many men were opposed to him.

Several of the Ako ronin had already crossed swords with him, but none of them had been able to stop him. Practically all of them had received cuts which hurt them more or less. But for their armor, it is probable that they would have been either killed or disabled.

One of those who had attacked him had been forced into the fountain in the garden, and another had been kicked down from the veranda. Ikkaku, however, had not received a single cut, and he had not even stumbled.

As far as spiritual strength was concerned, there was no difference between Ikkaku and the Ako ronin. Just as they had determined that they would either succeed or die here in Kira's mansion, so too had Ikkaku resolved that he would die defending his master. Bushido bade him remain here, even when all the rest had fled.

Yokogawa Kampei was a short-tempered youth. At first he had rejoiced that Fate had brought him against this formidable enemy, but Ikkaku's swordplay denied him the quick result that he had hoped for, and he became impatient. Ikkaku, with his experienced eye, became aware of Kampei's impatience, and opening his guard, he waited.

Kampei fell into the trap. With a heavy, stamping rush, he hurled his huge body towards Ikkaku, and his mighty sword whistled through the air.

But Shimizu had side-stepped swiftly, and Kampei, missing his objective, hurtled past him, and his sword, slashing through space, thudded deep into the wooden pillar in front of which Ikkaku had been standing.

Ikkaku swung his right sword at Kampei's open back. The ex-sentry's broad back would have been split open like a pumpkin if Sukeimon's spear had not shot out in time to save him.

Ikkaku jerked back his head, and the cross-pointed spear grazed his chin and flashed past his nose over his head.

Clang!

With his left blade, Ikkaku struck the spear aside.

Sukeimon thrust again. Ikkaku parried. Unlike Kampei, Sukeimon was a cool, patient fighter. His spear darted out again and again, and as often Ikkaku's short sword would parry the thrusts. Finally, it was Ikkaku's turn to become impatient. Ducking under the next thrust, he allowed the spear to shoot over his back, and darting forward swiftly and smoothly, he slashed at Sukeimon's shins.

The iron shin-guards saved Sukeimon's legs, but the blow caused an agonizing pain to shoot through his lower limbs. Sukeimon groaned involuntarily and sat down suddenly.

"I won't attack you from behind, Shimizu," exclaimed a voice. "Turn round."

The newcomer was Kataoka Gengoemon.

Ikkaku, swift as thought, slashed round with his right sword without even looking behind him. Gengoemon, for a moment, was obliged to be on the defensive as he jumped up to save his legs.

In that moment Ikkaku had leaped over the railings into the snow-covered garden.

"Coward!" yelled Gengoemon.

Ikkaku turned round. His face was perspiring freely, and there was a dauntless grin on it.

"Don't think I am running away," he said. "I merely want to have more space in which to move. Since you come from a minor clan like Ako, no doubt you have a preference for confined spaces, but Shimizu Ikkaku is a man of the open. Come on, come in a bunch, if you will!"

"What?"

With a rush a group of Ako ronin was upon him. It became impossible to tell them apart from one another. Snow-dust whirled up and enveloped the flashing blades and the struggling figures of the men in a haze of white.

Ikkaku maneuvered matters so that he could meet his attackers one at a time, at the same time keeping himself on an advantageous position.

But even the skill of Ikkaku did not prevent him from slipping on the snow. Twice, thrice, he slipped, and it was only his amazing agility which saved him from being hacked to pieces. Ikkaku's whole body was covered with blood, and his usually neatly coffered hair was one mass of bloody disarray. He was a terrible and, at the same time, a noble sight.

Could the spirit of man subject his body to such a plight? Attackers and attacked were one. They were no longer friend or foe. Ikkaku was fighting for Loyalty's sake. So too were the Ako ronin. Blood and snow and flashing swords and eyes—all were petals from the flower of Bushido, petals which bestrewed the path of all samurai worthy of the name, the highest path of human virtue.

The fight went on, and Ikkaku showed no sign of falling.

"Foe though thou art, I must perforce admire thee," said a voice. It came from a man who had just come rushing to the spot. "I am glad to see that there is at least one stout retainer even in Kira's household. I am Horibe Yasubei Taketsune, a ronin of the Asano clan. On your guard."

Yasubei thrust himself into the fight from the side, and stood before Ikkaku.

"Horibe?" Ikkaku opened wide his sweat-dimmed eyes. "No better foe could I hope for!"

"I have been longing to meet you!"

Their voices seemed to clash and emit sparks of fire, and the next moment Ikkaku's left sword was streaking through the air straight for Yasubei's heart. Ikkaku had flung his short sword.

The blade shot past Yasubei's shoulder as he side-stepped, and the next second the two warriors' sword hilts were locked together as they stood chest to chest, glaring into each other's eyes.

But their feet slipped on the trampled snow, and they broke apart. Next instant they were in the midst of a miniature cyclone as their flashing blades ripped and tore the air around them too fast for human eye to see. Ikkaku was the best swordsman on Kira's side, as Yasubei was on the ronin's side, and though each stroke of their swords was sufficient to sever a man in two, their mutually efficient swordplay resulted only in their sleeves being ripped to pieces.

Suddenly something glittered before Ikkaku's eyes. It was the cross-pointed spear of Sukeimon. Involuntarily Ikkaku averted his face.

It was the last motion that Shimizu Ikkaku made in this world. In the fraction of a second that Ikkaku's eyes were off his, Yasubei had brought down his sword in a mighty two-handed stroke which split Ikkaku's torso from shoulder to chest.

Bright red blood shot forth three feet into the air.

Ikkaku was dead before he touched the ground. He fell slowly, like some forest giant which had been struck by lightning, and Yasubei, watching him, felt eternity pass before the body thudded to the snow-covered ground.

So died Shimizu Ikkaku, still in his early thirties, to join his mother in that world where she was waiting for him.

Yasubei, Sukeimon, Kampei and Gengoemon were breathing heavily. They had been taxed to their utmost by their gallant foe, and now that he was no more, they put their swords behind them, and stood there looking silently at the corpse, mutely uttering a prayer in their hearts.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Calendar

The second xylophone recital by Yoichi Hiraoka, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hideo Saito, and piano accompaniment by Saburo Takemura at 7 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Haendel's Large e dolce; Gluck's from "Orpheus"; Haydn's Menuet; Mozart's Theme and Six Variations; Bach's Suite No. 2 in B minor; Strauss' "Voice of Spring"; Yuji Ito's "Sakura" and Koscak Yamada's "Kappore"; Saint-Saens' "Cygne" and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

A dance recital by pupils of Miss Nadejda Pavlova in memory of the late Madame Eleana Pavlova at 6:30 p.m. today at the Gunjin Kaikan. Those who graduated from the late Pavlova's ballet school, Miss Yaoko Kaitani (Chopin's Copak); Miss Akiko Tachibana (Grieg's Waltz); Shigeru Fujita (Rachmaninoff's Mountain's King); Seien Shiba (Goche's Marionett); Miss Marie Kataoka (Granados' Repentance); Miss Aiko Taki (Compic Polka); Miss Aiko Taki and Hiroshi Shimada (Boccherini's Maschera); Miss Takeko Wakui and Hiroshi Shimada (Moszkowski's Serenade), will take part.

A piano concertos' evening by pupils of Professor Leo Sirota, with the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Sirota, at 7 p.m. today at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Haydn's Concerto in D major: The first movement by Teruyuki Tada; the second and third movement by Ushio Katayama; Mozart's Concerto in D minor; the first movement by Michiyo Kaneko; Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante by Cho Sho Sho; Beethoven's Concerto in C minor by Nobuko Nagaoka and Liszt's Concerto in A major by Takahiro Sonoda.

Gregorian chants evening sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Friday, June 18, at 7 p.m. at the same studio (Kojimachi Rokubancho). Mrs. Renzo Sawada will be the lecturer. Chorus by the choir of the Salesian Society of Don Bosco and pupils of Madame Dina Notargiacomo, under the baton of Father Don Vincentio Cimatti.

The 31st concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, entitled Three Grand Sonatas' Concert for Piano and 'Cello," featuring Professor Leonid Kreutzer, piano and Professor Roman Dukson, 'cello, Saturday, June 19, matinee at 2:30 p.m. and soiree at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in G minor; Saint-Saens' Sonata in C minor Op. 12 and Chopin's Sonata in G minor, Op. 65.

A piano duo concert by Miss Kyo Ishii and Professor Leo Sirota, Sunday, June 20, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Brahms' Variation on a Theme by Haydn, Op. 56; Schubert-Borodin's Impromptu; Saint-Saens' "Dance Macabre"; Arensky's "Romance Polonaise" and Rachmaninoff's Suite No. 2.

A dance recital by Miss Tazuko Dehari, accompanied by Koji Taku, at the piano, Sunday, June 20, at 6 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. Costume arranged by Miss Michiko Dehari. The program includes new dance creations by Miss Tazuko Dehari on classic music by French and other composers. (Debussy's Five preludes; Le petit berger; Ravel's Ondine; Chopin's Impromptu; Poulenc's Pastourel; Paderewski's Gpysy and others).

A vocal recital by Miss Aiko Saida, alto, accompanied by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, at the piano Monday, June 21, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes German lieder numbers by Schubert, Beethoven and Brahms; Italian classics by Scarlatti, Monteverde; Caccini, Paisiello; Mascagni; Tirindelli, Fatuo and Tosti; Japanese songs by M. Komura, F. Fukui, K. Yamada and T. Hattori; three operatic arias including from "Gioconda" by Ponchielli and "Samson et Dalliala" by Saint-Saens.

A piano recital by Miss Kazuko Abe, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Tuesday, June 22, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's overture "Egmont"; Mozart's piano Concerto in B flat major (K. 595); Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, Op. 54.

A vocal recital by Madame Chizuko Asano, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, soprano, accompanied by Tatsuo Mizutani, at the piano, Wednesday, June 23, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Pizzeti's I Pastori; Faure's Automn, Au Baur de l'Eau, Clair de Lune; Alfano's Tre Poemi di Tagore; Penche allo spuntar del Giorno, Finisci l'ultimo canto, Giorno per Giorno; Koscak Yamada's "Kazeni Yose-te Utaeru Haru-no-Uta" and Y. Hirai's three numbers from Japan Lyric Song Collection; Duparc's Chanson triste, L'invitation au voyage.

The sixth periodical concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Naotada Yamamoto, Wednesday, June 23, at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto. The program includes Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony"; Debussy's "Prelude a l'Apres-Midi d'un Faune" (Alto solo by Miss Chiba); Liszt's tone poem, "Les Preludes."

The third concert by the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus, under the baton of Professor Helmut Fellmer, June 25, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program devoted to all Brahms' numbers. Piano accompaniment by Shinichi Takada and Miss Yasuko Asakura.

Submarine Warfare Plays Vital Role

(Continued From Page 6)

tinue their attacks the next day or the day after until the convoy is entirely sent to the bottom.

Has Sunk Many Convoys

By applying such a method, Germany has sunk many convoys consisting of about 20 merchantmen.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, England and America possessed a total tonnage of 25,700,000 tons of bottoms which were over the 2,000 ton class. However, it was generally said that England itself had 21,000,000 tons. But it must be noted that this figure also included ships of over 100 tons.

The anti-Axis nations also have seized about 11,500,000 tons of ships from neutral countries. Moreover, America and Britain have newly constructed about 11,970,000 tons up to March of this year. The composite figure shows that the anti-Axis nations had 49,170,000 tons of vessels which were over 2,000 tons. Out of this figure, the naval and air forces of the Axis countries have sunk at least 28,170,000 tons up to March this year leaving a balance of 21,000,000 tons of bottoms.

Now let us assume that about 800,000 of this remaining tonnage has been taken over by the Anglo-American governments for their fighting forces. As a result only 13,000,000 tons of shipping are left for the use of merchant shipping alone. However, through utilization of the convoy system, this shipping tonnage cannot be realized to its fullest extent.

It must be considered that at least a deficiency of 20 per cent will result leaving the actual figure of 10,400,000 tons. Thus, England and America for the time being will have to live on only 10,400,000 tons of shipping.

Regarding the problem of the race between construction of new ships and destruction by the Axis countries, it is my opinion that shipbuilding can keep pace with losses only at the rate of about 70 per cent. According to an announcement issued by the United States maritime commission it was reported that 1,011,000 tons (1,516,000 dead-weight tons) of vessels were constructed in March of this year. But this figure is a bit exaggerated.

So if Germany keeps on sinking British merchantmen, it is only evidently clear that Germany through utilization of the submarine can bring England to her knees.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Kikugoro Onoye, one of the big ten Kabuki actors, and Rokuro Kitamura, veteran Shimpa player, who are currently collaborating on the same stage at the Kabukiza for the first time in 20 years, will remain at the same theater next month, it has been decided. Tomoyemon Otani will appear as guest player. Detailed program has not yet been arranged but a ghost-play known as "Kasane" is most likely to be staged as the feature offering.

Several theatrical groups attached to the Shochiku and Takarazuka Companies were mobilized for a lengthy circuit show in rural districts to entertain the industrial workers behind the guns. The event will be sponsored by the Japan Ido Engeki Renmei. Those to be dispatched to the various prefectures will include the Kokuminza, Azusatai and Takaitai, which started their activities early this month and will continue until the end of July.

The Gekidan Bunkaza dramatic troupe will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo from July 9 to 18 for the premiere Production of "Orewa Aisuru," a modern melodrama by Juro Miyoshi.

With an all-star cast, the Shinkoku-geki theatrical troupe will occupy the Takarazuka Gekijo next month. Two plays will make up the program; namely, "Manilatei" (Manila Restaurant) by Hideji Hojo and "Araki Matayemon" (Matayemon, a great warrior of feudal Japan), by Shin Hasegawa.

For the encouragement and promotion of the activities of young playwrights, the Okamoto Kido prize system will be established through the good offices of the Bungaku Hokokukai at the request of Keiichi Okamoto, son and heir of the late Kido Okamoto, famed dramatist both in the Kabuki and semi-Kabuki theatrical circles. In this connection, a prize investigation committee will be organized in the near future in order to hold a grand meeting in April each year to decide the prize-winning play or prize-winning drama script.

At the Meijiza, a group of Kabuki actors headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa is expected to play next month. "Kaigun" (The Navy), a drama from the original story of Toyoo Iwata is slated as the highlight of the program.

Roppa Furukawa and his own group, who are now playing at the Yurakuza, will make another performance at the same house next month. The program will consist of three plays such as "Suishin Hanayome" (The Bride) by Toyokichi Saito, "Nagasaki" (The City of Nagasaki) by Kazuo Kikuda, and "Yedo no Yurei" (The Ghost of Yedo) by Shin Tamura.

A dozen of new plays, which were contemplated by the Showa Entertainment Enterprises to entertain the mass of the theater-going public, were produced recently by several popular dramatists such as Seitaro Atsumi, Hiroshi Ikeda and Saburo Yamashita. Those to be staged in the immediate future at various theaters in the Asakusa amusement center will include "The Red Cross Maids," "The Romance of Minatoya," "A Vendetta of Patriots," and "The Higashiyama Range."

Journey Through Reich

HELSINKI.—Great satisfaction with her recent journey through Germany especially with her visit to the Fuehrer's Headquarters was expressed by Mrs. Fanny Luukkoen, leader of the Finnish Women's Organization known as "Lotte Svard", in a press interview which has attracted widespread attention.

Volunteers Under Training

BERLIN.—Several hundred European Germanic volunteers who have fought against the Soviets on the Eastern Front have come together at the SS training school in Toelz for a course lasting half a year. Among them are Danes, Norwegians, Flemish, Walloons, Swiss and Icelanders.

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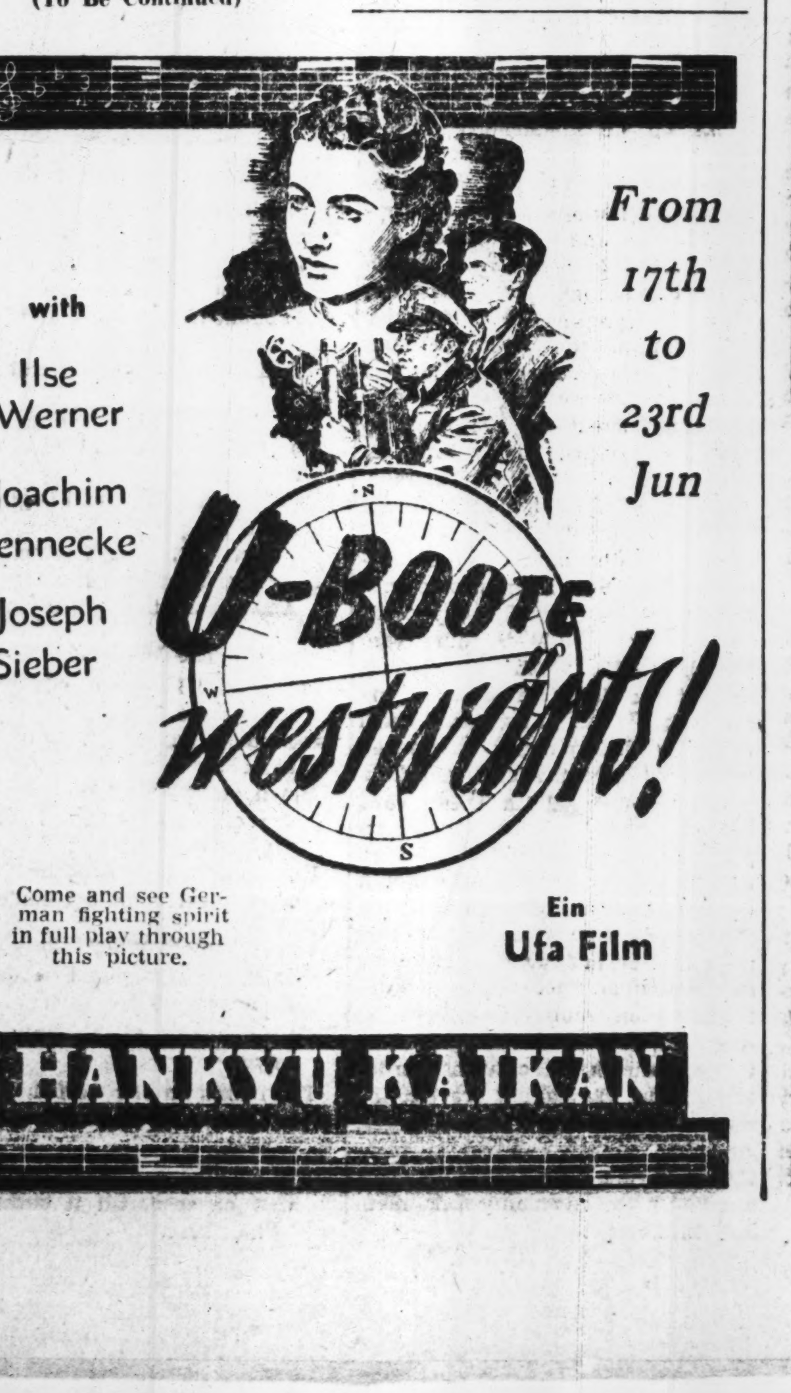

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TATSUO MIZUTANI
Wed., June 23, at 7 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan

Program
1. Pizzetti: I Pastori
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b) Au Baur de l'Eau
c) Clàir de lune
3. Alfano: Tre poemi di Tagore
a) Penche allo spuntar del Giorno
b) Finsci l'ultimo canto
c) Giorno per Giorno
4. K. Yamada: "Kaze ni Yosete Utaeru Haru no Uta"
a) 'Aoki Fushido wo Ware Kazaru'
b) 'Kimi ga tame Oru Ayanishiki'
c) 'Hikari ni Furui'
d) "Tataeyo, Shirabeyo'
5. Y. Hirai: From "Nippon Lyric Song Collection"
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KAZUKO ABE
Accompanied by
Tokyo Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock
Tuesday, June 22, at 7 p.m.,
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program
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2. Mozart: Piano Concertó in B flat major (K. 595)
3. Schumann: Piano Concerto in A minor, Op. 54

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943

Welcomed Guests From the South

The presence in Japan at this time of two important parties, one from Burma and the other from the Philippines, both here on a mission of inspection, is an event of deep significance. The Japanese nation is happy to welcome these distinguished visitors who represent the promising younger set of leaders of national prominence in their respective countries.

The fact that such prominent leaders have come to Japan in such large numbers—there being 25 members in the party which arrived in Tokyo on June 12 from Burma and 19 members of the party which arrived yesterday from the Philippines—indicates how positively the new era has dawned for East Asia. It means that with Anglo-American influences having been completely driven out from East Asia in the initial phase of the War of Greater East Asia, a new phase of the war, that of construction, of creating a New Order on the ruins of the old, has now actively come to pass.

What shape this New Order in East Asia will finally assume can well be judged by the direction of the progress which has already been made. Japan's aim of enabling all the peoples of East Asia to achieve their deserved places in the New Order by freeing them from Anglo-American exploitation and oppression has been unmistakably manifested by such actions as the removal of the unequal treaties with the National Government of China at Nanking and by the reaffirmed promises of independence to Burma and the Philippines. The solidarity of the East Asiatic peoples with the Japanese at the pivotal center is thus steadily being strengthened.

On the part of the peoples of the various East Asiatic countries, there have been commendable efforts to liquidate whatever traces of the subversive Anglo-American influence there may still remain. Especially reassuring is the vigorous development of the new national movements which are rallying together the spontaneous forces of the various peoples in their respective countries. The new national movement in China, the Kalibapi movement in the Philippines, the Dobama Sinyetha movement in Burma, the Rathanijom movement in Thailand, the People's Total Strength Crystallization movement in Java, and the Concordia movement in Manchoukuo are all aimed at the thorough elimination of Anglo-American influence and the restoration of true East Asiatic civilization and morals on the ground cleared of alien debris.

The Dobama Sinyetha movement of Burma, which advocates the policy of "one nation, one party" in place of a nation torn by party dissension, aims at the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the construction of a rejuvenated Burma. The admirable achievements of the Burmese people are to be seen in their zealous and courageous endeavors to strengthen the air defense of their land, a portion of which is still a theater of war, and in their efforts to foster the spirit of mutual aid with the neighboring countries by forming a strong People's Defense Army, which as the armed guard of the Dobama Sinyetha Party symbolizes the valiant rise of the Burmese nation.

The Kalibapi movement of the Philippines has been launched by the united citizenry of that country with the aim of causing a return to Filipino ways, of creating a Philippines for the Filipinos. It has developed as the result of the awakening of the Filipino people from their four-century trance under the spell of Western civilization, an awakening which has taken place in response to the efforts of the Japanese to construct a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based on justice. One of the principal tasks of the movement is to drive out of the Filipino character the traditional sense of material and mental inferiority and the accompanying worship of things Western engendered by four hundred years of alien rule, and to infuse into the Filipino character a proper sense of pride in being Oriental, a sense of pride based on a realization of hemispheric solidarity and the inspiration of the Japanese peoples. The regeneration of the Philippines in both the moral and the economic sense can come about only through such a movement as this. If the aims of the Kalibapi are attained, it would mean the restoration of peace and order, the establishment of economic self-supply and self-sufficiency, and a return to the spirit of the East, which are the basic prerequisites for independence.

In welcoming the Burmese and the Philippine missions of inspection, the Japanese nation enthusiastically hails the splendid achievements which the national movements in their respective countries have already attained. The Japanese nation hopes also that these welcome visitors will find much during their stay here which will be of use to them in furthering the good work in their own countries. A clear insight into the true state of affairs in Japan in wartime and an understanding of her institutions should go far to re-emphasize the good will and spirit of cooperation which Japan holds out to Burma and the Philippines. The present visit of these leaders from the two countries should therefore further advance the program of reciprocal aid between Japan and the neighboring countries in the joint construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for their mutual advantage.

Paging Dr. Freud!

According to a recent dispatch, the American public went wild with joy when they heard that a disastrous earthquake had rocked Japan from Hokkaido to the Kanto district last Sunday. To the Japanese public which sat peacefully through the whole of Sunday without being aware of any such seismological disturbance, the excitement of the American public over the false news naturally comes as a mystery and a surprise.

But in America, the false news was no mere rumor, no mere object of passing attention. Learned professors of seismology at Fordham University announced gravely that according to their instruments, this earthquake was as severe as the great earthquake of 1923. Harvard University experts declared that an enormous tidal wave unprecedented in recent times swept the entire coast of Japan. An instructor at St. Louis University stated that inasmuch as the tremors lasted for more than six hours, the damage wrought to Japan must have been catastrophic. And at all this ridiculous untruth, the American public exulted.

The pathetic eagerness of the Americans to clutch at any news of misfortune to Japan, no matter how unfounded and false, betrays a peculiar psychological condition. It requires no Freudian expert to deduce that the Americans are so starved of any really substantial accomplishment against Japan in the current war that they have unconsciously resorted to wishful thinking. They have been so frustrated in their war efforts that their suppressed desires are being given vent in morbid dreams utterly divorced from reality. Their fighting men with their armies and ships and aircraft have been able to cause so little damage to Japan that they have been forced to resort to bearded professors and their seismographs, although Nature seems to be showing a perverse stubbornness in failing to corroborate with actuality the pricks of their instruments' needles. The strain of the current war has reduced the Americans to pathological specimens crying for the ministrations of Dr. Freud or Dr. Jung. Why else would they be dreaming of catastrophic earthquakes which have never occurred?

A Year Ago Today

June 16, 1942

Fearing a possible repetition of attacks by the Japanese Navy following the recent attack on Madagascar, the commander of the British forces in the Durban sector in South Africa, has announced the enforcement of a permanent blackout in the city of Durban and its vicinity until further notice.

* * *

The Australian Government is reported to be planning to establish more look-out stations over the whole country, especially along the coastal districts of central Australia and in principal cities for defense against the intensified Japanese air attacks.

* * *

Well-known circles in England are said to be greatly concerned over the optimistic and frivolous views taken by the Americans which have affected the British public during the past few weeks as the optimism has served to give the anti-Axis peoples a lingering hope for a possible formation of a second front in the course of this year.

* * *

An acute shortage of steel in the United States has compelled the American Government to prohibit the use of iron and steel for 400 different items. Lack of steel sheets is considerably hampering the American shipbuilding industry in its attempt to fulfil the building program set up by the authorities. Also in other branches of the munitions industries constant complaints are being heard because deliveries of the allotted quotas of steel are always behind schedule.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
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Self-Interest Above All

(From The Hongkong News)

There being such a wide gulf between the principles and ideals of Britain and the United States and those of the Soviet Union, it is but natural that the war aims of the two blocs conflict in certain respects. Of course, the Anglo-Saxons do not admit that there is a rift in the lute, but it is significant that most, if not all, of the declarations of solidarity have come either from London or Washington. In theory, the Atlantic Charter drawn up by Roosevelt and Churchill may sound all right. In practice, however, it is not as simple, and it is doubtful whether even the United States and Britain will be able to live up to it, let alone the Soviet Union which had nothing to do with its constitution. Notwithstanding all anti-Axis declarations to the contrary, antagonism exists between the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviets, and has always existed. The British and Americans spring from the same stock, but the Soviets built their country on a totally different foundation, and the ideals of the two parties cannot converge.

Signs are not lacking that these differences, which have lain latent for so long, have come to the surface. The Soviets have given certain indications that they do not welcome Anglo-American interference in Europe either now or after the war.

This lack of faith between the Soviets and the Anglo-Saxons cannot help but be perturbing to the anti-Axis camp in general. It is an example of the domineering attitude adopted by the Anglo-Americans where other nations are concerned. In the case of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-Americans seem to think that just because they have sent aid to the U.S.S.R. in her struggle with Germany, they are entitled to have their say in the post-war settlement of Europe. Stalin and his advisers would not be human if, in their extremity, they did not accept assistance from outside. Admittedly, this assistance has bolstered their resistance against the Germans, and if the picture does not look too gloomy for them now, still it does not mean that they have to bow to the whims of Roosevelt or Churchill.

It was all very well for the anti-Axis camp to talk of the Soviet Union fighting on the side of Democracy. But is she? On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxons are not sending aid to the U.S.S.R. because they are anxious for the welfare of the Soviets; they do so because the Soviets are keeping the Germans busy and are preventing the Reich from unleashing its full might against them. It is a case of self-interest above all. International scruples and respect for the plighted word have gone by the board in the anti-Axis camp. Each nation knows it, and is acting accordingly.

Europe First and Last

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

After the Casablanca meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill, it leaked out that the two arch anti-Axis conspirators, realizing how impossible it was for them even to contemplate the launching of any major counter-offensive against Japan while having their hands full in Europe and North Africa, decided that they had to concentrate on a "Europe First" policy, thus leaving Chungking and Australia completely in the lurch.

By this decision, however, they indirectly admitted defeat in the War of Greater East Asia, for this "Europe First" policy means that Japan will be afforded ample time to exploit to the full her vast war gains in raw materials and at the same time consolidate her position, militarily as well as economically.

It will also afford the whole of Asia time to band itself together and place Pan-Asianism on an unassailable footing so that, whatever the outcome of the European struggle, the Anglo-Americans will never be able to stage a come-back against Japan, now strengthened by the whole-hearted, enthusiastic cooperation of Manchoukuo, China and all the other Asiatic countries aligned Japan's side.

There are many reasons for firm belief in the impossibility of any attempted come-back by the Anglo-Americans in the Greater East Asia theater even should their "Europe First" dream materialize. The position will be that the Anglo-Americans will be faced with a new problem in Europe—the even greater menace to them of the spread of Bolshevism not only in Europe but across the Atlantic as well. They will have to start a fresh struggle all over again in that theater.

The Axis will be in a position to turn its whole attention to the west, and then heaven help the Anglo-Americans! It is therefore evident that for them it is going to be "Europe first—and last"!

Nippon Offensive in Asia

(From The Shanghai Times)

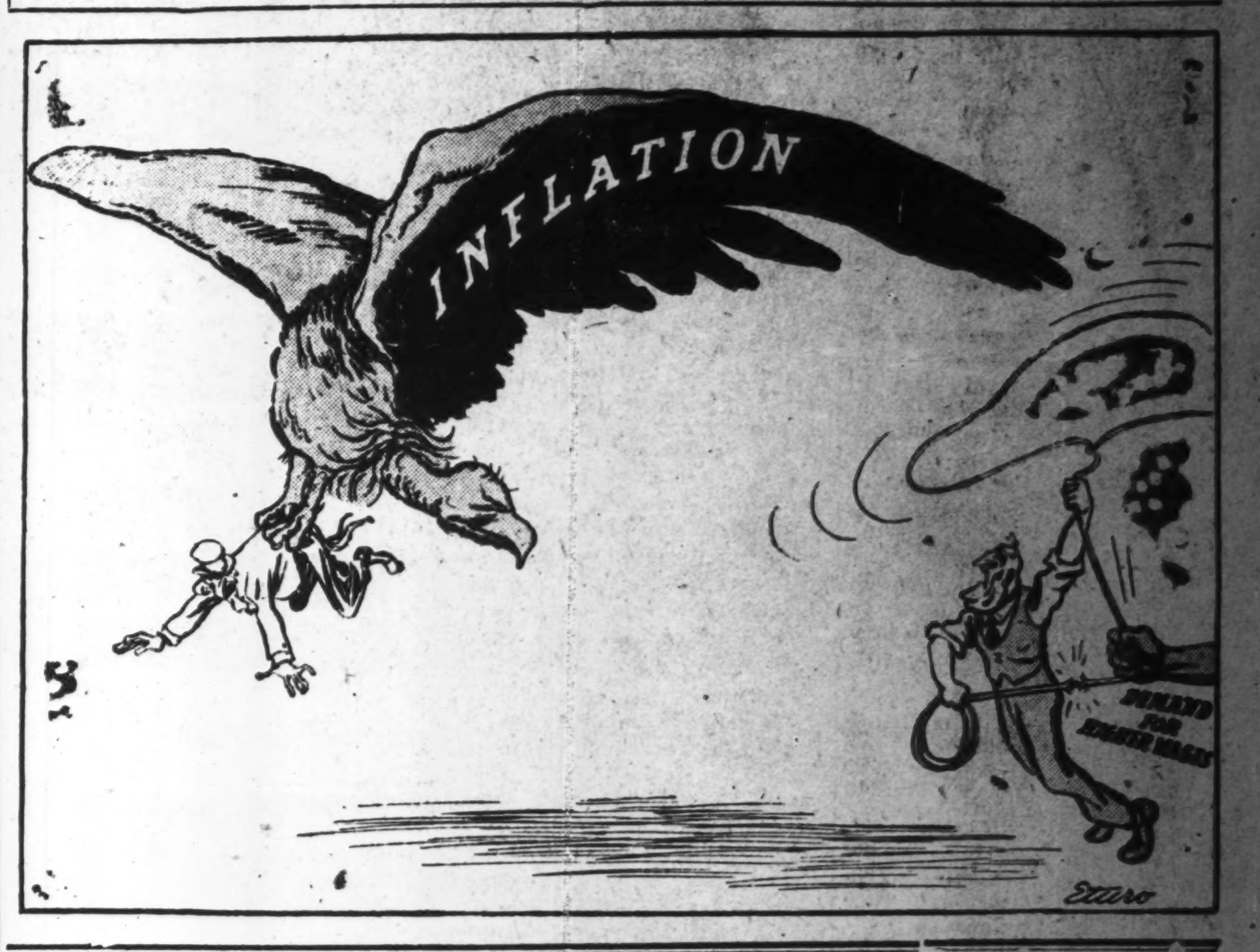
The War of Greater East Asia in recent weeks has been marked by complete Japanese domination of the situation on all fronts. There have not only been unmistakabale signs of growing Japanese strength, particularly in the air, but of the initiative again passing into the hands of the Japanese forces. The Japanese deployment from the Solomons after a handful of men had held a numerically superior enemy at bay while the inner defense line in southern Asia and the South Pacific was being consolidated, was hailed by the anti-Axis camp as the first sign of an anti-Axis wedge being driven into Japanese defenses on that theater of war. The enemy camp in its ecstasy failed to gauge the true significance of the successful delaying action fought by the Japanese force in the Solomons. It, moreover, refused to believe the statement of the Japanese military authorities that with the consolidation of the inner defense line running from northern Burma in a huge arc through Malai, the former Netherlands East Indies, northern New Guinea and the South Seas Mandated Islands, Japan was now in a position to launch a powerful offensive. That offensive has now materialized in a three-pronged drive against anti-Axis strongholds in this part of the world.

At no other time since the outbreak of war in East Asia has the future appeared so gloomy to the anti Axis. To the emaciated Chungking regime the hammer blows being delivered by the Japanese summer offensive in Shansi, Hunan and Honan are proving fatal. So disastrous have these blows been to its demoralized army and to its waning spirit of resistance that the Chungking Foreign Minister has addressed another note to President Roosevelt, describing the situation as hopeless unless effective aid is rushed to Chungking immediately. That note may prove to be Chungking's swan song, for every avenue of approach to Chungking through which aid may be sent, with the sole exception of Tibet, has been closed by the Japanese, and whatever material help that could be sent through Tibet would be negligible. Burma, even after the Japanese entry there, was still regarded by Chungking as offering the only chance for its salvation. But whatever hopes or illusions it may have entertained have now been shattered by the decisive collapse of the British attempt to recapture Burma. The British forces, demoralized by the thrashing they received at the hands of the Japanese, north of Akyab, and weakened by the annihilation of several of their divisions, have now evacuated their main supply base at Buthidaung.

Father to the south we find Australia in a plight as dismal as that of Chungking. Uneasiness akin to panic has seized the Government and people of that country, due to growing signs of steady Japanese attacks on its ill-defended shores. The Japanese now control not only all approaches by sea to Australia, thus blocking all aid to that country, but also enjoy aerial superiority over the anti-Axis air forces, including the vaunted American squadrons. Ample proof of these facts is afforded in the admissions of General MacArthur's headquarters and of the Australian Government, and by the disastrous effects of recent Japanese air raids on enemy bases in New Guinea and northern Australia.

With a crisis staring them in the face, the Government and people of Australia, having accepted the bragging Americans as their "protectors," find themselves wholly dependent upon a General MacArthur, who himself frankly admits the seriousness of the Japanese threat facing Australia. The Australians will some day bitterly regret their ready acceptance of American guardianship, for if General MacArthur runs true to form, he should excel his previous feat when he fled from the Philippines, as soon as the South Pacific situation becomes too uncomfortable for him. A fact that the anti-Axis moreover, should take into consideration is that the present Japanese aerial offensive against Australia, and the drives against the British near the Indo-Burma border and against Chungking are but the modest beginnings of a larger, sweeping offensive Japan is planning in the near future in coordination with the coming Axis offensive in Europe.

Your Lasso Is Too Short, F.D.R.



Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Moto-omi Kaneko (1868-)

Moto-omi is a professor of Japanese literature at the Kokugakuin University and an official of the Imperial Bureau of Poetry. He has written "Notes on the Kokin Shu Anthology" and several other valuable literary books.

Whistles of Barley Stalks

Mugi no fue Fukedomo narazu Agemaki no
Mukashi no kokoro Ware ya wasureshi.
I blow through whistles of straw,
But not a sound can I raise.
Is it that I have quite forgotten
The innocent mind of my childhood days?

Young boys, walking by fields of barley, often pluck barley stalks, make whistles of them and blow them skilfully.

Violets

Omo ko no Haru no kokoro wo Mitashimen
Hakone-sumire no Aru kagiri tsumi.
I will gather here at Hakone,
All the violets growing wild,
That the spring mood I may satisfy
Of my beloved child.

Suzuki Yasubumi (1896-)

A farmer in Chiba Prefecture, Yasubumi is a regular contributor to the "Kanran" or "The Olive," a poetry magazine edited by Yoshi-ue Shoryo, his teacher.

A Noble-Looking Warrior

Harikirite Ideyuku mireba Ana toto
Waga ko ni arazu Kimi no tsuwamono.
How noble he looks!—starting for the front,
Full of resolve and vigour.
He is not mine own son,
But Mighty Empire's warrior.

Iron and Japanese Warriors

Tetsu araba Fune wa narubeshi Oki shi wo
Tanoshimu hei wa Nihon okite nashi.
If there is iron, warships can be built;
But soldiers who delight in glorious death
Can be found only in Japan,
Nowhere else on the earth.

Fringed Pinks

Karite koshi Kusa no naka yori Nukitorite
Waga ko ni kururu Nadeshiko no hana.
Out of the grasses mown
Brought to home and up-piled,
I picked fringed pinks
And gave them to my child.

A Wan, Thin Moon

Moya gomoru Inada no hate ni Hosozuki no
Hikuu kakarite Sagi naki suginu.
Beyond the paddyfields
Wrapt in the mists lying,
A wan, thin moon hung low
And herons flew off, crying.

The Moonrise

Mae-yama no Matsu no eda goto ni Ine kakete
Tsuki-no-de miezu Nari ni keru kamo.
Mown rice-plants being hung
On all the branches of the pine-tree
Upon the hillock opposite,
Alas the moonrise I can't see.

The Evening Sun

Aze-michi no Hashibami ochibashite Konogoro no
Yuhi wa numa ni Shizumu made miyu.
The hazels on the ricefield's ridge
Being bared of leaves old and sere,
The evening sun, these days,
Can be seen, till it sinks into the mere.

SUBMARINE WARFARE PLAYS INDISPENSABLE ROLE IN WAR

Deplorable Fate Awaits Britain as German U-Boats Sink One British Ship After Another

By KYOSUKE FUKUNAGA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Submarine warfare is playing an indispensable and vital role in this present war. It is actively being carried on by the warring nations in all the waters of the world, especially in the Atlantic Ocean.

Germany realizes that a potential key to bend Britain is through the sinking of anti-Axis merchant vessels, particularly ships that are flying the British flag. With that knowledge Germany has spread a wide network to destroy enemy merchantmen. It is a viewpoint recently expressed by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German naval forces.

Since the outbreak of the war German warships, submarines and aircraft have continued devastating attacks against enemy merchant ships. But the most effective weapon which is achieving brilliant results is the submarine.

In my opinion, should Germany continue its submarine warfare, Britain will eventually meet her downfall in this present war. The reason why such a bold statement can be made is because Britain, a nation sadly lacking in food and petroleum resources which are two vital factors in continuing the war, has depended highly upon merchantmen to bring in much needed materials.

Sad Fate Awaits Britain

Consequently, if her merchant vessels are sunk, it is natural that only a doleful fate awaits Britain in the end. Britain itself is only able to produce 13 per cent of the flour needed for her 47,000,000 people. For the remaining 87 per cent England has to rely on merchant shipping to transport them from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia.

Regarding petroleum, Britain is confronted with a much more dismal situation. She can only produce 365 tons annually within her country. Without an adequate oil supply, not only the air, mechanized and naval units of Britain will face a depressing situation but half of her merchant fleet also will be brought to a standstill. Another setback for Britain is that she is not so well advanced in coal liquefaction like Germany.

Among military strategists, there are some who oppose "guerilla sea warfare." These strategists are of the opinion that the method to be taken before destroying enemy shipping is first to reduce the enemy naval force which is protecting that shipping.

In the previous World War, the reason why submarine warfare of Germany failed to score a much more brilliant result is because it adopted such a viewpoint. Furthermore, Germany possessed a sizeable naval force—about 60 per cent of the British naval strength—and was considered an equal with England.

But in this present war, it is altogether a different matter. Germany has only about one-sixth of the naval power of Britain. So the only effective measure left for Germany in order to defeat Britain was to launch a large-scale submarine warfare.

Submarine Warfare Failed

Germany had Britain on the verge of defeat in the first World War but the failure of her submarine warfare was a cardinal factor in her losing the war. With such a bitter experience Chancellor Hitler, as I see it, has launched on the second World War by laying stress on a different kind of strategy in order to assure victory which he is certain he will achieve.

Contrary to the former war, America is the only worthwhile ally which is on the side of England. However, 90 per cent of America's naval force either has been sunk or is being forced to keep vigil in the Pacific.

Consequently, America's naval strength cannot be relied upon to hinder Germany's submarine warfare. Considering such a viewpoint, it can be said that Chancellor Hitler has succeeded in attaining a great benefactor in Japan.

In order to lessen the menace of attack on merchantmen, a convoy system is used. In other words, a convoy system is a group of merchant vessels consisting usually of about 10 to 20 ships in number being escorted by warcraft including destroyers, sloops and frigates.

When such a method is taken, it has less chance of being attacked by submarines than by voyaging alone.

As for the attacking submarine, it may seem that the submarine will bag many victims. But as a matter of fact, the submarine is confronted with many difficulties and is unable to get at its desired victims.

In the first place, the submarine carries only a limited number of torpedoes. Moreover, should it come up to the surface to shell its target it will run the risk of being cannonaded by the convoy.

Arrange Convoy

Another measure in combating submarine attacks is by arranging the convoy into a suitable formation. In the first World War, the Allied nations used a system of nine merchant vessels escorted by eight warcraft. The merchantmen were arranged in an inverted triangular form. In this case, should a submarine fire a torpedo at the outside merchant ship in the front row and miss, the torpedo will not hit any other merchant ship. But if another vessel is following right behind there is a great risk of that ship being hit by the torpedo.

The convoy taking such a formation will then proceed in a zigzag course of 10 to 40 degrees at intervals of from five to ten minutes. But in this present war, the anti-Axis nations are unable to apply such a method due to the lack of ships.

Germany, however, has come out with a new strategy of attacking convoys. Cruisers have been used instead of submarines and have scored successful results.

On the other hand, England taken by surprise, has countered by using battleships as escorts. This has resulted in the gigantic sea battle betwen the German Bismarck and the British Hood off the Iceland coast in May 1941. (The Hood was sunk in this battle but the Bismarck also later went down under concentrated British attacks.)

Mass submarine attacks whereby U-Boats attack in packs have also been used by Germany in attacking convoys in the present war. By this method, a German submarine spotting a convoy will telegraph this discovery to other submarines. The news is tranamitted in a way that the enemy will not be able to intercept the message. When assembled, all the submarines then together will launch a general attack on the convoy.

Should they miss their prey, the submarines will persistently con-

(Continued on Page 5)

The War Will Put an End
To Anglo-American
Imperialism

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight for Oppressed Asia's
Rights, For Her Freedom
and Light!

No. 15,884 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Enemy Push 5th Columnist Activity As Rosy War Hopes Are Shattered

With the hopes for a summer offensive fast fading and the war taking on the aspects of a long drawn-out affair, the anti-Axis camp is resorting in an astounding degree to a secret, weaponless warfare—a war by their army of fifth columnists. Britain, with her traditional craftiness is plunging with greater vigor than heretofore into her propaganda and espionage activities. The Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Berlin has sent a very absorbing report of enemy spy activities in Germany, Italy and the occupied territories and of how they are being combatted by the ever-watchful vigilance of the Axis authorities.

Germany lost World War I by the undermining of her national solidity on the home front, and Britain has not forgotten this fact. However, the present situation in Germany and Italy, with both nations firmly united behind their leaders, is vastly different from that which existed toward the latter stages of World War I.

Counter-measures against the nerve-racking propaganda warfare are being earnestly pushed by the German authorities as the nation finds constant reminders of the sinister activities behind the lines in posters displayed in increasing numbers throughout the country at all places where people might gather, as in cafes, restaurants, theaters, stations and so forth.

America and Britain are stretching their tentacles of malign operations even as the Axis nations consolidate the home front into an impregnable wall of united imperviousness against spy activities. But the hands of German authorities are reaching out and cutting short the movements of British spies and the Soviet partizans in the German-occupied regions.

The recently arrested group of spies working for the disintegration of France proved to be Communists, who had been active in close collusion with the British Espionage Department. If chance permitted, they were plotting to overthrow the Laval government.

Radio serves as a very clever means of relaying messages to the anti-Axis spies. The British broadcasting station BBC sent out every night in French reports on individual whereabouts and happenings which would cipher out to be instructions to British spies on the continent. For instance, a radio broadcast saying, "Paul's uncle has fallen down stairs and has hurt both his legs" may mean that a British plane has left Croydon Airfield for a certain place in France and instructs the spies to make connections.

The plane flying over the designated spot would drop instructions, radio short wave apparatuses, dynamites, pistols, hand grenades, machine guns and other terroristic weapons to the waiting men underneath. Sometimes the British espionage corps would land under the cover of darkness on the French coast in order to get instructions over to their co-workers. The frequent forced landings of the British planes in recent days seem to have been occasioned for purpose of making connections with the spy force. However, the rigid surveillance of the German military authorities is reported to have caused the arrest of a great number of fifth columnists.

The partizans in German-occupied Soviet territories are carrying on a fair amount of troublesome guerilla spy warfare. Large groups at times attack hospitals and prisoners' camps, destroy military factories and scatter bacteria and poison. Their favorite disguise is to assume the role of a tramp or woman. A young partizan was caught in his attempt to bomb a train, which he had boarded in the disguise of a porter.

The enemy camp's efforts toward internal disturbance in the Axis nations, and the pressure brought to bear on Spain and the other neutral countries, through the crafty use of money and material, will be intensified as time goes on. Espionage in connection with peace propaganda toward the latter stages of the war will be undertaken with greater malignity and sinister tenacity.

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 16
ASAHI—Mission of Diet
TOKYO SHIMBUN—2nd Front Plan Probed

Mission of Diet

ASAHI—The 82nd session of the Diet, an extraordinary session, will at once begin deliberations on the vital issues for which it has been convoked after the opening ceremony today. The importance of this session, short as it is, is quite clear. The supplementary budget to go before it is ¥620,000,000 in general accounts, ¥1,430,000,000 in special accounts and ¥5,750,000,000 in contracts to be borne by the State treasury outside the budget. Though even under an enormously expanded wartime financial system, it is a huge sum not to be handled lightly. At any rate, in view of recent monetary conditions, it should be most carefully examined from every angle whether the execution of such a budget would not generate a surplus purchasing power. Consequently, if only on this account, the task before the current session of the Diet is quite important.

The mission of the present session, however, does not lie merely in the examination of such financial or monetary problems. It must inquire into an adopt plans for the adjustment of business enterprises for speedy increase in the nation's fighting strength and for achievement of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in order to economize on ships thereby concentrating the entire economic resources of the nation on one point of prosecuting the war.

The meaning of the Diet session does not lie only on the constructive side of deciding on these Government projects, because, as a matter of fact, they are more or less known to the public. It is to be doubted how much constructive opinion can be added to these plans already so carefully worked out by the Government. True, if the plans are subjected to close and energetic scrutiny, various details might be found that call for discussion. However, it is more important than mere minute delving into technical details to assure spontaneous unity between the people and Government through the Diet deliberations so that the measures may be enforced by sheer willingness to do so.

In a tense situation like this whether in the military, economic or political field, economic measures behind the lines, too, must be carried out quickly and daringly. Moreover, no effective wartime measures can be enforced without much sacrifice on the part of the people. If the confidence of the people in the Government were not adequate, then the Government would probably hesitate to carry out measures of far-reaching consequences for fear of causing general unrest. On the other hand, if the people would not frankly express their opinions on vital issues and should make the Government feel that they are entertaining sentiments quite different from their avowals, then the Gvernment would not be able to confide fully in the people. In this sense, the Diet members must stare the present tense situation in the face and abandon all thoughts of Diet maneuvers which characterized the old order. Only in an atmosphere of the deepest sincerity can the urgent measures calling for enforcement be carried out smoothly, strongly and quickly.

It must be noted here, however, that mere excited gestures, emotional and abstract phraseology intended to create an artificial feeling of national unity would not be conducive to the establishment of a real decisive war system. Just as modern warfare by submarines and aircraft requires fiery fighting spirit and cool calculation, the atmosphere of Government-people unity, that should be created at the current extraordinary session of the Diet, must be such that the fiery spirit to do or die is controlled by cool and finely-balanced reason.

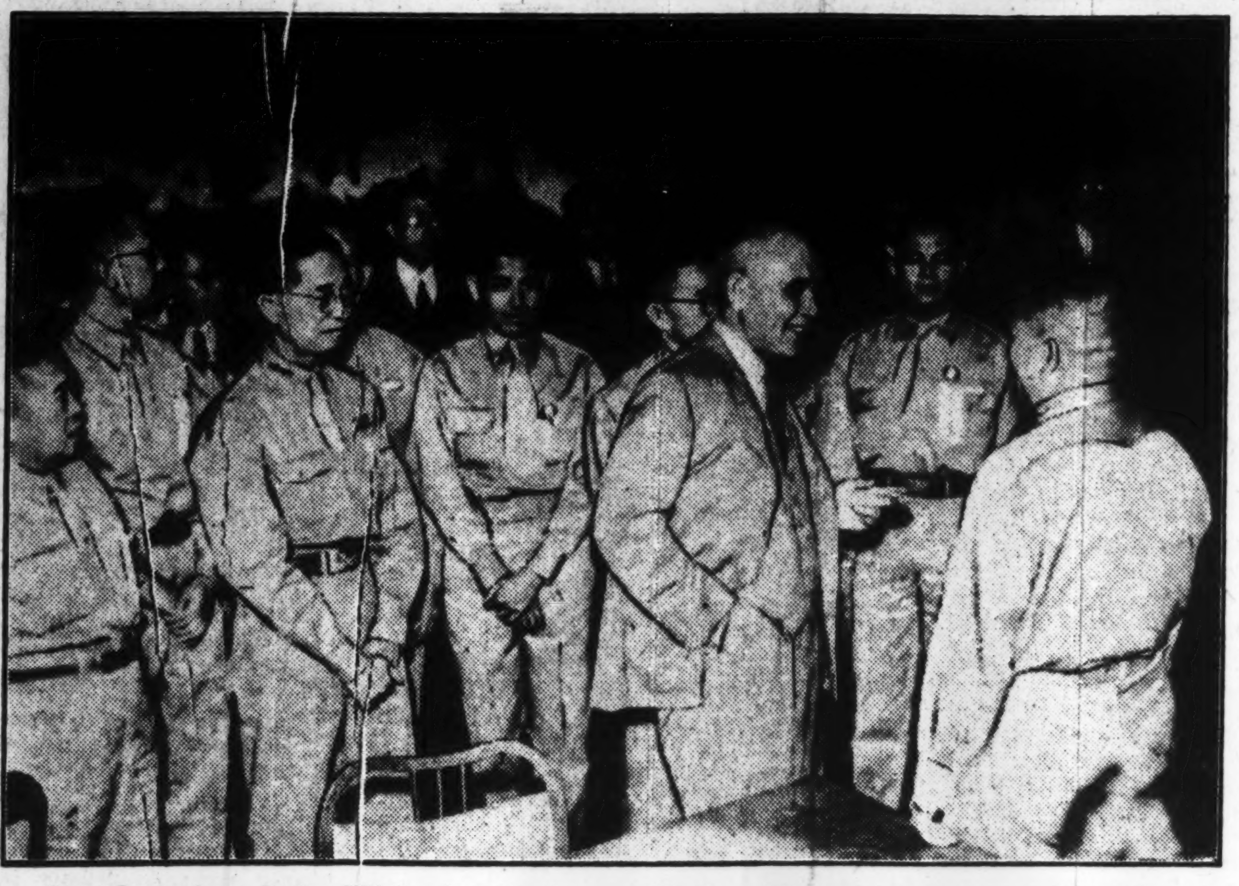
2nd Front Plan Probed

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As expected, the United States and Britain, following the end of the North African campaign, began bombing Sardinia, Sicily, Pantelleria and the Italian Peninsula. Finally on June 11 the garrison at Pantelleria and then that at Lampedusa and Linosa ceased resistance and the Axis bases in the Sicilian Strait fell into the hands of the Anglo-American forces. This is an obvious indication of Anglo-American preparations to attack the European Continent and thus their possible continental landing operations have come to be widely commented on.

To be sure, contrary to the talk of such a continental offensive,

(Continued on Page 2)

Philippine Visitors Are Feted



The 19 members of the Filipino Investigation Party, headed by Mayor Leon G. Guinto of Manila, who arrived in Tokyo yesterday, were entertained at a dinner at Gajoen, Meguro, the same evening. Among those present was Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, who is shown above engaged in conversation with a member of the visiting party.

More Woes Stalk Vichy Rebels As De Gaulle Continues to Sulk

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—General Charles de Gaulle did not put in an appearance at the meeting called on Tuesday of the Committee for Liberation of France organized by French traitors. Only six committee members are said to have been present to discuss measures to break the deadlock that has arisen.

It is further stated that when Catroux invited General de Gaulle together with General Henri Giraud to a luncheon as the guests of honor, General de Gaulle was also absent. An optimistic view nevertheless prevails that the crisis might be overcome, as it is considered likely that General de Gaulle may propose the holding of a general meeting of the Committee on Thursday.

On the other hand, rumors are current that when the Giraud faction, which holds the actual power in the Algiers regime, attempted to arrest General de Gaulle, representatives of the United States and Britain intervened and restrained them. Reports are also circulating that British representatives only just succeeded in averting a crisis by persuading General Giraud not to accept General de Gaulle's resignation when its acceptance by General Giraud seemed probable. All these reports indicate the difficulties that still lie ahead of the puppet committee.

The Anglo-American press is meanwhile said to be expressing great dissatisfaction over General de Gaulle's attitude. According to a London telegram, in view of the fact that General de Gaulle is absolutely opposed to General Giraud holding the posts of Chairman and of Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Forces concurrently, the British Government is considering a compromise plan whereby General de Gaulle would be appointed Minister of National Defense and entrusted with military administration, while the supreme command would go to General Giraud.

De Gaulle Losing Support

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 14.—The Daily Sketch dealing with the Giraud-de Gaulle conflict arrives at the conclusion that de Gaulle's frequently adopted trick of threatening to resign did not in any way contribute to improvement of the strained situation. The Daily Express emphasizes that de Gaulle should exercise greater self control.

The Sunday Observer states that de Gaulle's behavior caused great dissatisfaction and discomfort. The general feeling in London, it was stressed by the paper, was against him. The people were gradually coming to feel that their patience with him was exhausted.

GERMANS PIERCE SOVIET DEFENSE

Heavy Battles Seen Raging on Mtsensk-Bielev War Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The German-Soviet battle along the 5-kilometer front between Mtsensk and Bielev, north of Orel, has become particularly fierce since yesterday afternoon. German forces opened a severe attack early this morning in the district northwest of Mtsensk, and pressing upon Soviet forces with tanks and planes, finally succeeded in driving a strong wedge at one point.

Because of this development, the Soviet offensive strength in the Bielev area suddenly weakened, and losing five 34-type tanks, the Soviet forces retreated eastward. In this

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchou Emperor Grants Audience to Wang Yin-tai

Domei

HSINKING, June 15.—Wang Yin-tai, visiting member of the North China Political Council, this morning was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at the Imperial Palace. Hsi Hsia, Imperial Household Minister was in attendance during the audience.

Later in the morning, Wang paid courtesy calls on Premier Chang Ching-hui and Rokuzo Takebe Director of the General Affairs Board.

At noon, the North China statesman was guest of honor at a luncheon given by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, at the latter's official residence.

CANADA'S SHIPYARDS AFFECTED BY STRIKE

7,000 Walk Out— Government Alarmed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Workers in Canadian shipbuilding yards have gone out on a strike. The number of strikers has reached about 7,000.

Alarmed at this situation, Minister of Munitions and Supply Clarence Decatur Howe announced today that the Canadian Government intends to requisition shipbuilding yards on the St. Lawrence River.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The loss caused by the coal miners' strike at Swange, Wales, has already reached 12,000 tons, according to reports from London.

Strikers are declaring that they would rather be put in prison than pay the fine of £20.

It was also reported that the authorities are threatening to call out troops if the strikers do not return to work immediately.

Nanking Health Office Set

Domei

NANKING, June 15.—The Executive Yuan at its regular meeting today decided to establish a new Health Office with Lu Jun-chih as chairman.

It was also revealed that the new office will be placed under direct supervision of the Executive Yuan.

GANDHI'S IMPRISONMENT AGAIN DECLARED ILLEGAL

Indian Federal Court Opposes Government

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—The detention of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress has again been declared by the Federal Court of India as lacking legal ground.

The Federal Court of India had already declared the arrest of Gandhi and others illegal, and the Indian Government had issued a new order by the Governor-General legalizing their detention, but again this new order has been declared groundless by the highest court in India.

It is observed that the Bengal Government may appeal to the Federal Court and demand its final decision upon the Governor-General's order. At present, the Bengal Government is keeping Mahatma Gandhi and others in detention under the Prisoners' Law of 1818.

The Courts of Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore had handed down the decision that the Governor-General's order was legal.

More Recognize Argentina

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—The new Government of Argentina has now been recognized by 40 nations, as Turkey, Finland, Hungary and Denmark gave their respective formal recognitions to the new regime in the last two days.

Britain to Buy All Iranian Oil For Set Sum Under Forced Pact

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 15.—A new agreement, highly advantageous to Britain, whereby a fixed sum will be paid for Iranian oil regardless of the amount produced, the production figures to be kept a secret even from the Iranians, has just been extracted from the Iranian Government by the British authorities in Iran, according to reports from Ankara.

The reports state that, subjected to heavy pressure by the British authorities occupying their country, the Iranian Government has at last been compelled to sign a new agreement covering the development of the rich oil fields of Iran. Under the terms of the new agreement the British Iranian Oil Company which controls the covetted oil fields will pay a round sum of four million pounds sterling to Iranian Government, irrespective of the amount of oil produced, whereas, hitherto the annual payments made by the Company had been based on the quantity of oil produced each year. Moreover, in signing the new agreement the British Government, under the pretext that the amount of oil produced constitutes a military secret, reserved the right to withhold oil production figures from the Iranian Government.

It is evident, therefore, that Britain stands to reap considerable benefit from the new agreemnt, as no matter what increased amounts of oil may accrue to her as a result of her strenuous endeavor to increase oil production in Iran, the increment in production will not be reflected in any increased cost, as the total yearly payment is now fixed, nor will the increased production figures be submitted to the Iranian authorities.

GRACIOUS IMPERIAL MESSAGE OPENS VITAL SESSION OF SPECIAL WAR DIET; SPEEDY LEGISLATIVE LABORS LIKELY

Reich Navy Hits Akhtar; Soviets Lose Sea Clash

Azov Sea Port Heavily Blasted--- Axis Submarines and Air Forces Take Heavy Toll of Enemy Ships

Domei

BERLIN, June 15.—German naval forces again attacked the port of Akhtar on Azov Sea early yesterday morning, and caused serious damages to port facilities and transports anchored in the harbor. A fierce battle also developed with Soviet naval forces which withdrew after receiving heavy damages.

The German fleet, upon retreat of the enemy naval forces, attacked the Akhtar fortress, and caused fires to break out in many points within the city. The fleet safely returned to its base.

Big Transport Sunk

Domei

ROME, June 15.—In the Western Mediterranean, Italian submarines attacked two 10,000-ton class enemy merchant ships, and sank one, the Italian High Command announced today.

Pantelleria Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, June 15.—German air units operating in the Mediterranean area concentrated their efforts in raiding the British forces that landed on Pantelleria Island yesterday, and dropping direct hits on six middle-sized enemy ships and landing boats anchoring in the port of Pantelleria, severely damaged them, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Enemy Convoy Hit

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, June 15.—Attacking a strong anti-Axis convoy in the western Mediterranean, Italian submarines scored direct hits against transports of the 10,000-ton class, of which one was sunk the Italian High Command announced.

German air units, operating over Pantellarian waters, scored a direct hit on an enemy landing vessel and additionally caused heavy damages to six transports, the same announcement stated.

U.S. Loses Transport

Mainichi

LISBON, June 14.—The United States Navy Department announced today that an American transport was sunk by an Axis submarine in the South Atlantic, it is reported from Washington.

Opening Rites Honored By Imperial Presence-- Tojo to Speak Today

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to formally open the 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet with a gracious Imperial Message this morning.

His Majesty the Emperor left the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. attended by Deputy Grand Chamberlain Count Osanaga Kanroji, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials, for the Imperial Diet building. At 11 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor graciously attended the opening ceremony held in the House of Peers, and read the Imperial Message opening the 82nd Extraordinary Diet called to discuss and approve urgent bills vital to the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Upon conclusion of the opening ceremony, His Majesty the Emperor left the Diet building at 11:15 a.m. for the Imperial Palace.

Tojo to Speak

The House of Peers opening its plenary session at 2 p.m. today, will first approve the reply to the Imperial Message granted at the opening of the present session. Then, the Upper House will hear Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, and also the reports of the War and Navy Ministers on the progress of the war. A resolution expressing appreciation to the Army and Navy will be explained by Prince Tadashige Shimazu and upon the passage of the resolution, the House is scheduled to adjourn for the day.

The House of Representatives held its plenary session at 11:40 a.m., following the conclusion of the opening ceremony this morning, and approved the reply to the Imperial Message granted on the opening of the present Diet. The plenary session will be resumed at 1 p.m. and the Chairman of the plenary committee and other officials of the House will be selected.

Then after a recess, the Representatives will again meet in plenary session later in the afternoon after the plenary session of the House of Peers has been concluded, Prime Minister Tojo will speak before the Lower House, and the War and Navy Ministers will also report on the progress of the war. Then a proposal to express thanks to the officers and men of the Army and Navy will be submitted to the House, and after explanations given by Shinya Uchida, member from Ibaragi prefecture, the bill will be put to a vote.

Speedy Labor Seen

Then, the eight Government bills will be submitted and will be referred to the respective committees for study. The Budget Committee and four other special Committees will open their sessions and immediately commence study of the respective Government bills.

It is expected that all the Government bills will be approved by the respective committees during the day and submitted to the plenary session of the House. Thus, all bills will be forwarded by the House of Representatives to the House of Peers on the very day when the Diet is opened.

The speedy examination and approval of bills by the Lower House is assured as all members are determined to exert every effort in cooperation with the Government for quickly examining and approving the bills submitted by the Government, however late it might become necessary for them to work today.

The House of Peers will study and approve the bills tomorrow, it is also believed.

Shifts Gov't Personnel

Mainichi

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—The Argentine Government has started a drastic renovation of Government personnel. The Minister of Postal Affairs, for instance, has today replaced all staffs of wireless and broadcasting organs with new officials. Simultaneously broadcasting programs of all radio stations have been placed under control of the Technical and Cultural Bureau.

CHINA ECONOMY IS SEEN SOUND

Ishiwata Declares Idle Funds Utilized For Output Increase

Domei

CANTON, June 15.—"Positive investment of idle funds in production expansion enterprises is the most important measure for the sound economic and industrial development of China," declared Sotaro Ishiwata, Economic Adviser to the National Government of China. He is visiting here in the course of an extensive inspection trip.

The former Japanese Finance Minister stressed that the financial policy of the National Government of China is sound and stable as

(Continued on Page 2)

Campbell Sees Salazaar

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—British Minister Donald Campbell to Lisbon called on Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazaar on June 12, again, and held a conference. At this conference was also present the United States Minister to Portugal.

METAL OUTPUT TO BE SPURRED

Government Decides 2-Month Campaign-- Approved by Cabinet

With a view to further increasing the production of copper, lead, zinc, iron and manganese, the Government has decided on a phenomenal expansion of labor and other factors necessary for productivity expansion, through a national-unity structure of officials and civilians. In their desire to surpass the goal already set for production increase in major mineral products for the current year, the authorities have fixed the two months of August and September as the period for effecting emergency productivity expansion.

An outline of essential points for carrying the foregoing program into practice was presented and approved at the regular session of the Cabinet yesterday.

The present project is the third production increase drive, and in

(Continued on Page 2)

Better Pay Demanded By Chiang Educators

Domei

CANTON, June 15.—According to recent Chungking papers reaching here, the entire faculty of Chungshan University at Pinghsih, north of Shaokwan, Kwantung Province, met recently and adopted the following resolutions:

1. Immediate payment of half year's unpaid salary.
2. Reform of salary payment system, and increase of monthly salaries and allowances.

The resolutions adopted at the faculty meeting have been submitted to the President of the University as well as to Chiang Kai-shek.

On the other hand, the students, confronted with ever-increasing difficulties in daily life and food shortage; have lost all hopes for the future, let alone any desire to study. Many are leaving the university in frantic search for employment.

This condition, combined with the recent agitation of faculty members, is regarded as a very grave problem for Chungking's educational circles.

U.S. SHIP PLAN MEETS FAILURE

'Quantity First Idea' Dumped--Importance Now Given to Quality

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The "quantity-first principle" in the United States shipbuilding program is reportedly a failure. Apparently embarrassed over relentless attacks by Axis naval and air forces, the United States and Britain have tried all sorts of methods to combat the menace, such as change in the formation of convoys, strengthening of escort ships such as destroyers and corvettes, and abolition of the convoy system through employment of armed speed-boats. However, all these methods have failed, and they are desperately attempting to find proper measures to deal with the situation.

It is noticeable, however, that the United States has come to place importance on improvement of the quality of ships, which can be discernible in the appearance of a new Liberty-class vessel. The inferiority and inefficiency of the American Liberty-class ship, which first made its appearance in the last European War, is well known.

Today, the United States is set on manufacturing a large number of these ships so as to aid Britain, but no improvement whatsoever has been introduced. Consequently, it serves no other purpose than mercilessly "killing American seamen."

Suddenly Fall Apart

Underestimating the value of Liberty-class ships, German navigation circles once commented that several voyages across the Atlantic would decide their fate. This German view well describes the actual state of affairs, for there is a story that a 7,000-ton oil tanker, which was launched at America's proud Henry Kaiser dockyard, suddenly fell apart on the sea prior to completion of its equipment.

It is to make up for the defects of old Liberty-class ships that the new Liberty-type ships have made their debut. According to the Journal of Commerce, out of a program of building 2,161 vessels during 1944, 1,036 are ships of the new Liberty-class which indicates the importance placed on these ships by the United States.

Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox proudly told a New York Herald reporter: "The shipbuilding program of large-type and speedy new Liberty-class vessels has almost been completed. Construction will be commenced either from the end of this year or from the beginning of next year. This type of ship has a speed of 15 to 16 knots and a merit of being able to use all types of screw-propellers."

New Type Described

The new Liberty-type ship is also referred to as a Victory-class ship. According to the American authorities, the Victory-class vessels weighs 11,000 tons and has a speed of 13 to 15 knots. With regard to the loading capacity, there is not much difference between the old and new types, but the new one has special facilities for loading arms and ammunition. The old type could carry only 20 tanks of the Sherman-type, but the new one is capable of accommodating 40 to 50 tanks. Then while the old type was only capable of loading 20 guns, the new one is able to carry 40 guns. However, in point of days needed for construction, the new Victory-class takes more than double the period required for launching the old one.

In view of the fact that even in the construction of old Liberty-class ships and United States was far from realizing her original plan, it is thought well-nigh impossible for the United States to manufacture large numbers of new-type vessels next year. Observers state that it is merely a paper plan.

At any rate, it is generally noted that the United States, which has hitherto placed implicit confidence in the "quantity-first principle," has come to alter her idea somewhat.

Travel Bureau Founder Feted on Retirement

Junnosuke Takaku founder organizer and managing director of the old Japan Tourist Bureau was the guest of honor last night at a dinner tendered by many of his friends at the Imperial Hotel on the occasion of his retirement from active service in the travel industry.

Prince Sanetaka Ichijo paid glowing tribute to Mr. Takaku who was largely responsible for the development of this great industry. Following Prince Ichijo, the Minister of Railways Yoshiaki Hatta recalled the early beginnings of the bureau when he was Vice Minister of the Railway Ministry and how he prevailed on Mr. Takaku to take over the task of organizing the new enterprise. The presence of over 200 friends from both official and unofficial circles was a recognition of the high esteem in which he was held.

Germans Pierce Soviet Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

manner the Soviet attempt to regain Orel has been completely smashed.

In the Kuban area, Soviet troops twice started desperate attacks on the left wing of German positions, following heavy artillery fire in the early morning yesterday, but retreated, leaving more than 100 bodies and losing 64 men as prisoners, after severe fighting.

Saratov Again Raided

Domei

BERLIN, June 15.—German air units on the eastern front again bombed Saratov last night, following the raid made the night before last, and caused serious damages to war industry quarters of the city.

Saratov, with a population of about 400,000, has oil refineries, electric battery, ball-bearing and other important war industry plants. Furthermore, the city is an importation center on the Volga river.

Glider Courses Show Phenomenal Increase

The number of schools offering glider courses to students has doubled since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a survey conducted by the Physical Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education revealed. This phenomenal jump is said to be due to the important role which aircraft is playing in the present war.

The actual figures in the hands of the Ministry show that at present there are 1,151 schools (universities, colleges and middle schools) with courses on glider training and a total of 1,444 gliders. The figures taken immediately after the outbreak of the present war show that there were 602 schools with gliding courses and 699 gliders. In the number of gliders Hyogo Prefecture tops the list with 119 while Tokyo Prefecture comes next with 106.

Several years ago the Ministry for the purpose of forming a reserve air force, embarked on the program of promoting interest in aviation among university, college and middle school students. Its effort began to bear fruit as each passing year saw more and more schools encouraging glider building among the students.

The Ministry will in the future hold classes in glider training to instill proper knowledge among the teachers in various prefectures who must bear the responsibility in turn of training the youngsters.

Wang Meets Gen. Pang

Domei

NANKING, June 15.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China will personally receive General Pang Ping-hsun tomorrow.

General Pang, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking 24th Army Corps, after joining the peace camp of the National Government, has been touring Shantung Province inspecting the progress of peace preservation operations.

Aid-Soviet Goods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—The nature and volume of Lend-Lease goods, sent to the Soviet Union by the United States during the past year and seven months were revealed today by Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius as follows: Metallic supplies, 5,000,000 tons; food provisions, 1,000,000 tons; automobile tires 135,000; railway materials, 130,000 tons; plus airplanes, arms and numerous other important war supplies.

Stilwell in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in Chungking, Burma and India, arrived at Chungking today by air from London, according to reports from Chungking.

U.S. Spends $7 Billion for War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—United States war expenditures in May amounted to $7,373,000,000, the Treasury Department of the United States Government announced today, according to reports from Washington.

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CEBU STUDENTS LEARN QUICKLY

Remarkable Strides Made in Acquiring Use Of Japanese Language

Domei

CEBU, June 15.—Despite shortage of Japanese language instructors, remarkable progress in acquirement of the Japanese language is being made by Filipino pupils attending 15 public and private elementary schools in Cebu.

Already second and third grade pupils are not only able to read and understand with ease the Japanese story beginning with "Once upon a time there were an old man and an old woman," but also have mastered through hearsay and practical application a large number of Japanese idioms and words.

This great progress on the part of elementary pupils may be compared to advantage with the results of Japanese language examinations conducted for government officials and general public at the provincial auditorium here last Sunday.

Out of 116 persons taking the examinations, 62 passed the first examination on simple everyday Japanese. Of these 62, only 35 passed the second examination on daily Japanese conversation and katakana syllabary, while only four successfully passed the final examination on the above-mentioned Japanese story of an old man and an old woman.

It is through these elementary school pupils that the Japanese language is being disseminated rapidly among the folks at home. In order to respond to the demand for Japanese language courses for older people, authorities are now contemplating to open a middle school where Japanese language will be offered as a regular course.

Spanish War Council Holds Vital Session

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—The Supreme Army Council of Spain held a long session under the chairmanship of War Minister Carlos Asensio yesterday, according to reports received here from Madrid. The nature of the meeting was not made public, but it is believed that important problems concerning the defense of Spain were discussed.

In this connection, it is also reported that the National Defense Committee of the Spanish National Council will hold an urgent meeting on June 22.

Mainichi

LISBON, June 15.—With active diplomatic negotiations now in progress between Portugal and Spain, great concern is being shown here in this connection. Details of the negotiations are still unknown, but some diplomatic development is expected to take place in the near future.

Talks With Cunningham

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 15.—Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu conferred with Admiral Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, at Ankara yesterday, according to reports received from the Turkish capital.

Raid Toll Revealed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The casualties caused by air raids during May totaled 584 dead and 773 severely injured, the British Home Ministry announced today, according to London reports. Of the total dead, 213 were men, 226 women and 105 children under 16 years of age.

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

there are rumors of anti-Axis forces endeavoring to reinforce their strength in West Asia through the Sicilian Strait which has now become easier of navigation through the reduction of Pantelleria and Lampedusa; of preparations being made to effect landings on the Iberian Peninsula and of an offensive in the northern European area while all eyes are turned toward the Mediterranean. Plausible as all these rumors seem to be, the actual preparations being made by the anti-Axis camp and the general economy of war indicate that the Anglo-American forces will make North Africa their springboard for a Mediterranean offensive.

When we pause and reconsider the situation, however, we are led to doubt whether the Anglo-American camp is really determined to effect landings on the European Continent, even if they may be making preparations toward that end. The formation of a second front failed to take place despite the urgent demand of the Soviet Union at the crucial moment. The crafty methods of the British and Americans seeking to profit from others' sacrifices can fully be appreciated even in this instance. It is difficult to imagine, therefore, that the crafty Anglo-American camp would carry out a large-scale European offensive which must entail tremendous sacrifices.

It happened that merely to take such a tiny island as Pantelleria they suffered the loss of three cruisers, eight other warships, a dozen transports, troop-landing vessels and used up 15,000 to 17,000 tons of bombs. If the British are to attempt landings on the Italian Peninsula, for instance, how much greater must be their sacrifices! In the light of this consideration, it seems quite likely that the Anglo-American talk of continental offensive is aimed solely at nerve warfare in which they specialize. In short, it appears that their intention is solely to undermine the morale of the peoples defending the fortified European Continent.

The Axis forces are simply ignoring such enemy strategy. On the occasion of the third anniversary of Italy's entry into war, Germany, Italy and Japan renewed their joint determination to fight through to final victory and as Walter Triance has reported, the Mediterranean coastal defense of the Axis built up in the last five years has been strengthened at every point and especially in the Italian mainland, its land and sea defenses have been consolidated to iron stoutness. The Italians are confident, should the British attempt any landing on the peninsula, of making the enemy experience a second Dunkirk.

The continental offensive propaganda of the Anglo-American camp is merely strengthening the morale of the Axis peoples and is producing just the opposite effect from what is intended. Nerve warfare has no meaning against a combination of iron defense and unshakable determination and the United States and Britain are only making themselves ridiculous by resorting to such tactics.

British Close Frontier

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 15.—A British Army officer, Arnold, stationed at Ankara, called on Turkish Defense Minister Ali Riza Artunkal at 11 a.m. this morning, with a notification that British military authorities have closed the Syria-Turkish frontier at 6 a.m. this morning.

Turkish Government authorities have remarked that it is not known why British authorities closed the frontier and how long it will be closed.

METAL OUTPUT TO BE SPURRED

(Continued From Page 1)

view of the specially intense and terrific decisive-war stage at present, great stress is being laid on the present campaign.

Outline of Rules

An outline of rules for carrying out the project follows:

(1) This period will cover two months, from August 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, with one month preceding this period to be devoted to completing preparations for the productivity expansion drive.

(2) The production increase drive during the period will be jointly backed by the Cabinet Planning Board, Commerce and Industry Ministry, Welfare Ministry, Mining Control Association, and Dai-Nippon Association to Serve the State Through Industries, with the support of the Cabinet Information Board, Home Ministry, Finance Ministry, War Ministry, Navy Ministry, Education Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Communications Ministry, Railways Ministry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Prefectural offices will also cooperate in this drive.

(3) The present program will be carried out at mines and smelting plants to be specified by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

(4) During this period principal mine officials will personally stand at the head of the workmen in the operations, in order to devote their whole energies to surpassing the goal set for the attainment of the productivity expansion. Under close cooperation of the Government offices concerned and mining organizations, all the necessary measures will be taken so that there should be effective cooperation for the realization of the present aim.

To Spur Morale

(5) The staff members' and workmen's morale shall be specially spurred during this period in order to cause the highest-degree capacity to be displayed. And all necessary measures should be taken for the attainment of this object.

(6) All necessary steps should be taken to ensure firm holding of labor during the period.

(7) Utmost efforts should be made to acquire materials required for mineral production, and other articles needed for mining operations as well as necessary goods for living, and endeavor will be made to make the best use of these articles.

(8) During this period, a special transportation system should be effected for smoothly carrying mineral ores so as not to leave accumulated stock.

(9) Rewards and testimonials should be awarded to superior mines and meritorious workmen.

(10) The present drive should be carried out also in the outlying regions under the foregoing rules.

Evatt Reaches London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert Evatt, arrived at London today by air from the United States, according to London reports. The Dominions Ministry issued the following statement concerning Minister Evatt's visit to London:

"External Affairs Minister Evatt of Australia has came to London to confer with the British Government on various important affairs concerning Australia, and he will also attend the British War Cabinet session as formal representative of the Australian Administration."

China Economy Is Seen Sound

(Continued from Page 1)

it seeks the sources for defraying State expenditures in tax revenue instead of incomes through bonds or loans.

He stated that "financial circles in Shanghai and its vicinities are endeavoring to make the best use of available industrial funds, particularly idle funds, for promoting industrial enterprises, and that this is a tendency to be greatly congratulated upon as it will lead to a speedy recovery of China's finance and industry."

"I have not the least concern over the present economic conditions as well as future economic developments in South China," he said, "and I have noted that there have not been any signs of inflationary tendencies in South China while prices of commodities are being kept on a reasonable basis."

Baruch Made Dictator Of U.S. Economic Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 14.—A few days after his appointment to the post of American Mobilization Director James Byrnes had been degraded to a mere dummy, the Berliner Boersenzeitung writes in characterizing the situation that had been created by the fact that Bernard Baruch, a prominent Jew, was called in "to assist" the War Mobilization Board.

The paper emphasizes that in view of the growing anti-Jewish atmosphere in the United States, Roosevelt did not dare to entrust Baruch himself with this important post.

Through the back door, however, Baruch had nevertheless, entered the Board of War Production having thus become economic dictator in the United States and will now decide on the placing of the armament orders in America, the employment of the American population during this war as well as on all conflicts between employers and employees.

Roosevelt's manipulation regarding the War Production Board, the paper stresses, revealed to the American citizens as to who was actually ruling in the United States.

Premier Curtin Reported Ill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Premier John Curtin of Australia is confined to his private residence because of a slight illness. He is refraining from attending to public duties, it is reported from Canberra.

P.I.-Burma Cable Service Set

Domei

RANGOON, June 15.—The Military Administration of Burma announced today that public telegraph service will be opened between Burma and the Philippines beginning June 16.

BURMA INDIANS RENEW RESOLVE FOR FREEDOM

Fete 1st Anniversary Of League's Branch

Domei

RANGOON, June 15.—The Burma Committee of the Indian Independence League celebrated the first anniversary of its organization here today. Banners were displayed bearing such phrases as "Oust Anglo-Saxons From India" "Freedom or Death" "Japan Is Our Friend, Britain Our Enemy."

A large number of Japanese and Burmese representatives were present at the meeting. Representative of the Burma Committee of the Indian Independence League, Karim Khan, addressed the assemblage as follows:

"The past year has been a constructive period for our League. We have spent the time consolidating our organization. The second stage, however, is the time for action. Whether a member of the League or not, it behooves all Indians to fight for independence. Let us hold the second anniversary of our establishment in New Delhi!"

Burmese Finance Minister Thein Maung responded to the passionate oratory of Karim Khan as follows:

"For the past 100 years Burma has carried on her struggle against British oppression with the same objective in view. We are now on the threshold of gaining independence. The Burmese are supremely proud of this. Should the second anniversary celebrations be held in New Delhi next year, Burmese representatives will no doubt be present to rejoice with our friends the attainment of their independence."

The various Indian representatives further gave voice to their determination to strengthen their unity and to oust the British from India so as to gain independence.

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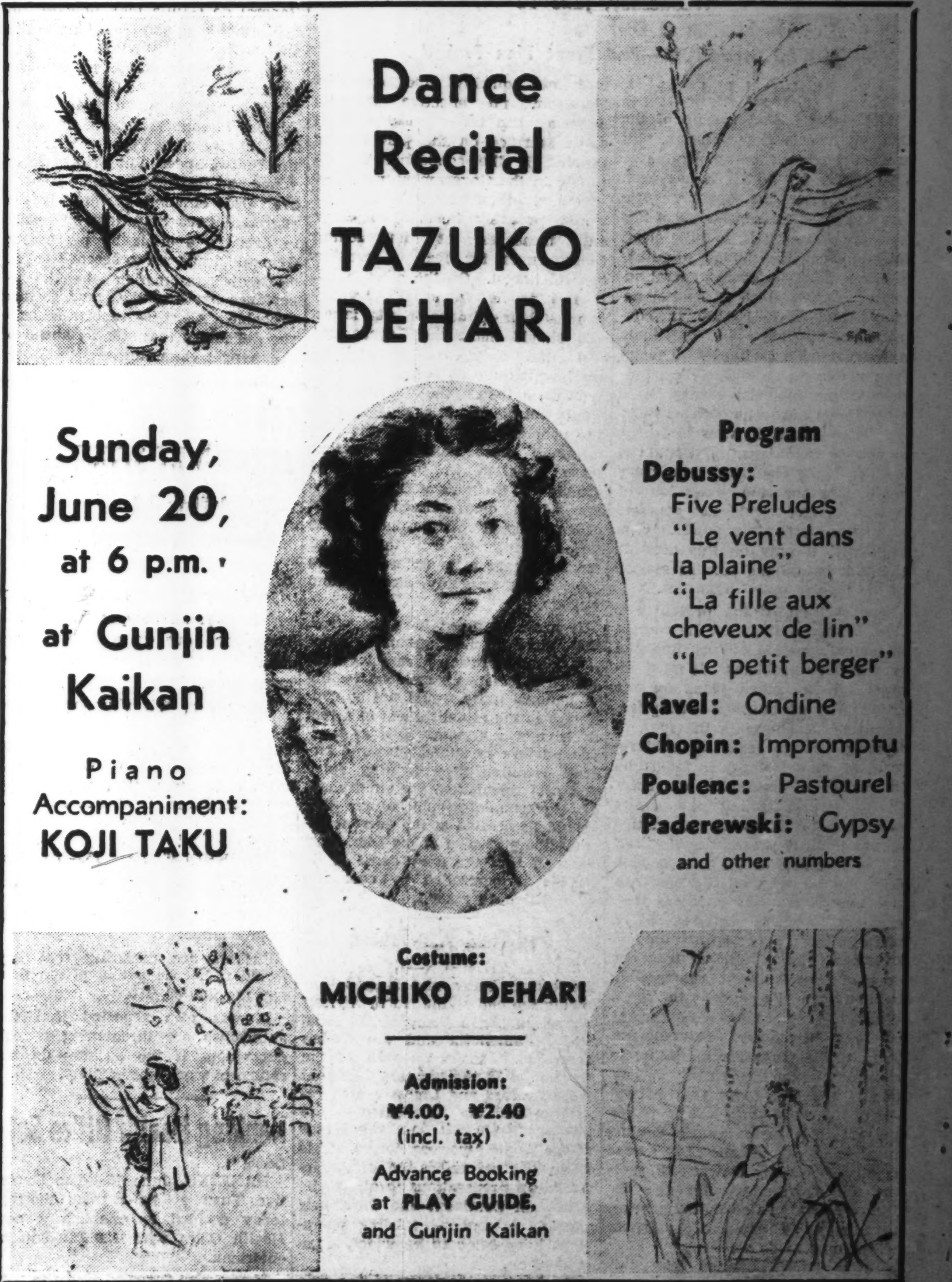

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